

Annual Utility Review and Forecast Number

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The ANNALIST

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THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK

The domestic business picture continues to be dominated by the critical European situation and the domestic defense program. Prices of domestic farm products were generally lower, but such imported commodities as rubber and tin rose on uncertainty as to supplies. Any definite change in the European outlook would undoubtedly react at once upon business, although the defense program would tend to offset adverse developments abroad.



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THE ANNALIST
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UNDER the lead of steel ingot production, the combined weekly business index has continued its advance, the preliminary figure for the week ended June 1 being 97.2, as against a 1940 low of 92.7 eight weeks previous. The June 1 index would have registered a larger gain, but for a recession in the electric power and automobile components, apparently due to a greater-than-normal curtailment over the holidays. On the basis of the estimated steel output for the week ended June 8, the combined index for this week, in the absence of changes in the other components, should record a further rise of 0.6 points. The following table gives the probable reading of the Federal Reserve Board index of industrial production as of June 1 and previous weeks, on the basis of its usual correlation with The New York Times weekly business index:

Apr. 27.....103	May 18.....107
May 4.....104	May 25.....109
May 11.....106	June 1.....110

Average weekly engineering contracts, as reported by The Engineering News-Record, were higher in May. Included in public contracts was an item of \$28,500,000 for a TVA dam. Otherwise the weekly average would have been lower than the April average, and our trimestrial moving average would have decreased instead of increasing. There is considerable talk of plant expansion but little of it apparently has reached the contract stage. Fabricated structural steel contracts awarded in April according to figures compiled by the Institute of Steel Construction, were the lowest, on a daily basis, since May, 1935; but according to figures compiled by The Iron Age, there was some recovery from the April depression in May. Considerable structural work will be necessary in con-

nnection with the defense program if the program is to be thorough, because many highway bridges are not built to carry heavy loads such as tanks and motor-drawn artillery.

The advance in our index of steel ingot production continues to be exceptionally rapid. Last November it climbed to 146.8, only to decline in a period of twenty weeks to 80.3. But using our estimate for the week ending next Saturday, the index has now in the space of eight weeks risen to 115.7, at which level it has recouped about 53 per cent of its twenty-week decline. There seems to be hardly any doubt that on the heels of the great forward-buying movement of last Fall another has already got under way, not only as to steel but also as to several products affected directly or indirectly by the pending defense program, the idea being that people who have had any intentions in the backs of their heads of ordering machinery of one kind or another have now got the notion that they had better be ordering it before the defense program either causes delayed delivery or forces up prices. In other industries such as automobiles, which might be needed for defense production, manufacturers are said to be planning to produce in excess of immediate demand so as to build up stocks from which customers can be supplied after their manufacturing facilities are pre-empted by defense orders. The Iron Age notes, however, that "our own national defense program may not develop with the speed that was at first envisaged, so far as large-scale steel requirements are concerned."

On the last day of May a buying movement in copper set in. Total domestic sales for the month, however, were much smaller than those of last February, so that our trimestrial moving average has

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E. A. BAILEY
June 3, 1940
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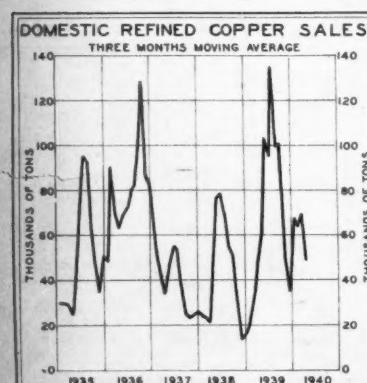
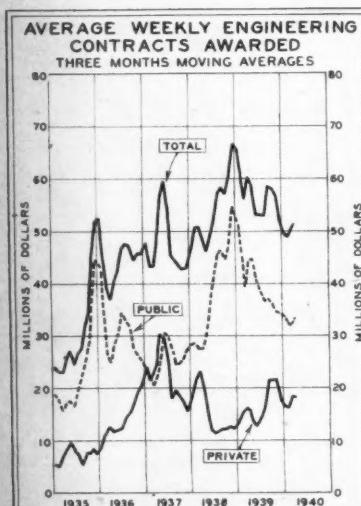
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1940



Week ended	Freight Car Loadings			Steel Mill	Electric Power	Auto Prod.	Lumber Prod.	Cotton Mill	Comb. Business	Cyclical Price
	Misc.	Other.	Total	Activity	Prod.	Prod.	Prod.	Index	Index	Index
May 27.....	71.9	86.3	76.2	66.8	96.3	70.1	77.7	121.4	87.3	62.0
June 3.....	70.9	84.9	75.0	72.3	95.4	43.8	73.1	120.9	86.0	61.2
June 10.....	74.4	88.5	78.6	77.1	97.5	73.2	78.9	123.2	89.9	61.9
1940.										
Apr. 6.....	75.6	88.2	75.3	82.0	100.5	90.0	77.8	128.1	92.8	70.6
Apr. 13.....	74.8	91.4	79.7	80.3	101.5	89.6	77.5	130.3	93.3	97.2
Apr. 20.....	74.4	90.6	79.2	80.6	101.7	91.2	78.1	130.3	93.2	71.6
Apr. 27.....	74.7	92.2	79.9	80.7	100.8	89.8	79.5	134.3	93.2	71.2
May 4.....	76.3	95.7	82.0	83.0	100.8	89.3	78.3	128.5	93.6	71.1
May 11.....	77.9	97.5	83.7	88.4	101.6	90.6	79.7	127.1	94.7	71.2
May 18.....	79.7	94.3	84.0	93.6	101.5	93.2	77.9	122.7	94.4	73.2
May 25.....	78.2	94.2	83.0	100.6	102.6	94.1	82.2	119.6	96.5	69.1
June 1.....	82.7	109.6	102.3	86.3	102.7	97.2	....	....	....	....
June 8.....	115.7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

*Estimated. *Revised. *Computed as of each Wednesday.



declined as anticipated. But the buying movement has carried over into June, total domestic sales for the first two days having amounted to 11,843 tons, as compared with 20,304 tons in the entire month of March, so that it is virtually certain that our trimestral moving average will turn upward again following the decline shown on the chart herewith.

The forward-buying movement thus far differs from that of last year by being confined almost entirely to metal products.

horses galloping in opposite directions.

This view finds support in the recent action of the more general business indices such as freight car loadings and electric power production. Our index of miscellaneous loadings has recently shown an upward tendency. The recent moderate expansion in freight traffic is a fortunate thing for the railroads because in March, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the net income of Class I roads was again down slightly below zero, after having slightly exceeded the million-a-day level last September and October.

D. W. ELLSWORTH.

Farm Prices and Income

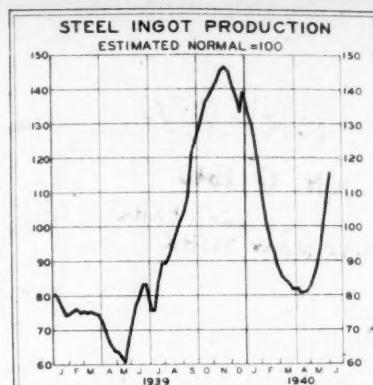
To the Editor of *The Annalist*:

The following refers to your chart on the top of page 746 of *The Annalist* for May 30. Dr. Ezekiel's explanation of the 1938-40 disparity between "prices received by farmers" and "income from marketings" does not appeal to me, although it may have some merit. The monthly "prices received by farmers" are representative of prices obtained for farm products in the regular or usual channels of trade and exclude returns from government loans. Obviously, when the loan rates are higher than the usual market prices, the monthly "prices received by farmers" are too low. However, the seasonal or annual weighted averages of the monthly "prices received by farmers" include the money obtained from loans. For example, the weighted average price of corn for the year October, 1938-September, 1939, was 50.4 cents per bushel, although eleven of the twelve monthly farm prices in this period were considerably below the average, and one was above. In contrast, the department's monthly figures on income include the money farmers received from products placed under the government's loan program.

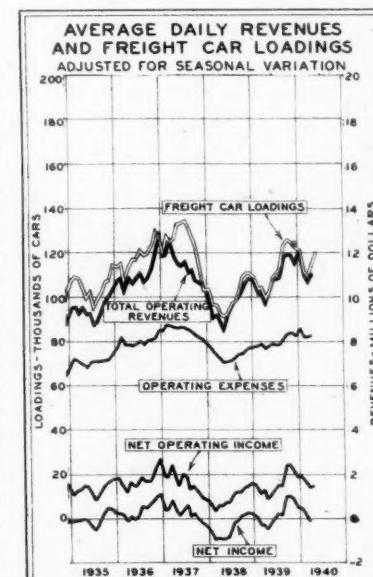
Personally, I feel this explanation is more correct and accounts for more of the disparity than that which you ascribe to Dr. Ezekiel.

FLOYD J. HOSKING.

Washington, May 31.



Latest point: Estimate for week ending June 8



Latest points: Car loadings, estimate for May; total operating revenue and net operating income, April; operating expenses, estimate for April; net income, March.

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JUN 6

Integration and Public Utility Investors

By JEROME N. FRANK

Chairman, Securities and Exchange Commission

WHAT the SEC says about the already accomplished benefits of the Holding Company Act to investors and the growing well-being of the public utility industry under the commission's administration of the act might be discounted as colored by institutional pride. But you need not rely on our assurances, for you can turn to conservative investment advisers, who have no possible bias in favor of that act or of the SEC. Note, for instance, the comments of the Standard Statistics Company in its publication, "Bond Outlook," for March 2, 1940. After surveying the effects of SEC regulation on earnings, depreciation charges, protective indenture provisions, write-ups, excessive valuations and other matters (including the allegedly "radical" action of the SEC in the case of Consumers Power Company), it concluded:

Regulation under the Holding Company Act has strengthened materially the position of operating company bonds, and added many safeguards thereto. As an example, the SEC decision on the Consumers Power case, in reality, was favorable to the company's bondholders, since it necessitated equity financing of future capacity expansion which would widen earnings and asset protection of the bonds.

The experience of almost five years with the Public Utility Holding Company Act has demonstrated the soundness of the standards of the act and the benefits to investors and consumers which grow out of the provisions relating to the issuance of securities, the acquisition and sale of assets and securities, the requirements that servicing and management contracts with associated companies be based on cost, and similar requirements. So I believe that the standards of the act relating to the integration of public utility properties and the elimination of "scattering" among public utility holding company systems will, in the next few years, achieve a comparably wide acceptance and prove their fundamental wisdom.

No "Dumping" Necessary

The argument is still advanced—though I think with considerably lessening conviction—that integration of holding company systems means widespread dumping of securities upon markets unable to absorb them, with the consequent collapse of security prices. A reading of Section 11 will indicate that nothing in it requires dumping of securities and that only a reckless administration of the act by a commission, an industry and underwriters, all suddenly deprived of all common sense, could lead to such a result. Indeed, the commission would be violating its specific duty under the act if it approved the sale of utility securities or utility assets by holding companies at less than adequate consideration.

Let me refer once more to conservative financial opinion. In the March 4th issue of Barron's, H. J. Nelson, after pointing out the initiation of integration proceedings by the commission, concluded that "there are no indications of a determination to destroy legitimate values. In fact, a good many utility authorities believe that in the process of unscrambling the holding companies various senior securities will emerge stronger." Last month the following appeared in Standard Trade and Securities Service of Standard Statistics Company:

There seems little justification for any fear that holding companies will be forced to dispose of properties at inadequate prices or to take any action that would adversely affect true values. In short, holding company securities should still be

appraised on the basis of their real earning power. Where such earning power is adequate, there is no reason to fear that it will be destroyed merely because the properties of a particular system may not be physically integrated.

Actual experience in the administration of the act up to the present time serves to confirm this judgment. In the Utilities Power and Light Corporation case the commission was confronted with a holding company system in its own death throes because of wild purchases of utility securities in the Nineteen Twenties and which, on its own motion, went into bankruptcy. This system has been described by Floyd Odium (president of the Atlas Corporation, the largest individual security holder in Utilities Power and Light), as violating "practically every basic provision of the Holding Company Act, the company's subsidiary properties being mostly single 'utility islands' entirely surrounded by major systems, belonging to other major groups." Yet Utilities Power and Light (now the Ogden Corporation)—perhaps one of the most extreme cases with which Section 11 will be called upon to deal—is achieving compliance with Section 11 not only at no loss of previously existing values to its security holders but with gain: Debenture holders, whose debentures touched as low as 12½ in 1932 and whose 1938 price range was from 45 to 67, will, it now appears, receive full payment of their principal plus accrued interest.

Patterns of Compliance

It is interesting to note the pattern of compliance with Section 11 selected by Utilities Power and Light and the officers of its successor corporation. Two successful sales of the common stock of its operating companies—Newport Electric Corporation and Indianapolis Power and Light Company—to the public were effected through underwriters.

In each of these cases the holding company obtained a price very advantageous to it and its investors. Some question was raised, indeed, as to whether the price was not too high, and the commission met that objection by requiring an unusually full disclosure of the facts bearing on the price. Cash received from the sale of these common stocks is being used to retire senior securities. The proceeds of the sale of Indianapolis Power and Light Company common stock alone were sufficient to redeem all of the new outstanding debenture issue of the successor Ogden Corporation, and nearly half of Ogden's new preferred stock. The net effect of these transactions, which were essentially refinings as far as investors were concerned, is to replace holding company securities with sound operating company securities—a result which cannot but be beneficial.

The Ogden Corporation is presently considering two other proposals which serve to indicate the variety of techniques available for compliance. In one case the common stock of an operating subsidiary is proposed to be sold to a single individual purchaser, and in another case it is contemplated that two small subsidiaries will be consolidated into one larger company whose securities will then be able to command favorable price in the market. A comparable plan is being developed by another major holding company system owning thin common-stock equities in certain subsidiaries but also owning a portion or all of such subsidiaries' senior securities. The holding company is planning to convert its holdings of the latter securities into common

stock, thus creating a greatly improved capital structure for the subsidiary and a much more readily marketable asset. Section 11, therefore, will accomplish in this case not only the termination of the absentee holding company control but also will improve substantially the credit position of the local company and its ability to serve consumers. In many other cases similar readjustments of undesirable security structures of operating companies or of subholding companies prior to sale or exchange of their securities will result in higher prices to the selling company, will enable the investing public or the acquiring company to estimate with greater accuracy the value of the securities sold and will rehabilitate the reorganized company on a permanently sound basis.

Ready Markets

The instances of Newport Electric Corporation and Indianapolis Power and Light Company—and the further recent instances of Washington Gas Light Company and West Penn Power Company—demonstrate that common stocks of public utility companies are finding a ready and enthusiastic market. Investors who heretofore have, for the most part, been restricted to investment in the utility industry either in the form of very low interest-bearing bonds, preferred stocks or in the more speculative holding company securities are obviously welcoming the opportunity to invest in such operating company common stocks close to the actual income-producing assets. This method of compliance alone insures that Section 11 can be enforced without present loss to investors in holding company securities where actual equities in the earnings and assets of operating properties exist.

A variety of other methods of compliance (plainly contemplated by Congress, as disclosed in the Congressional debates and committee reports) are open to holding company managers. The capital structure of many systems will readily permit the holding company to exchange its underlying assets for its own outstanding securities. A system with several integrated utility systems which cannot be retained by the holding company because of failure to prove compliance with the "A-B-C" standards of Section 11 can, in accordance with a fair plan of reorganization, distribute the common stock of such integrated systems to investors in the holding company, in exchange for their debentures, preferred stock or common stock. This method can be employed even where the holding company's securities are pledged under collateral trust indentures or are otherwise not usually available for distribution.

Securities of the holding company are thus converted into securities of the specific integrated systems in a manner comparable to those successful readjustments in industrial securities accomplished pursuant to judicial decree under the Sherman Act. If the plan of reorganization is equitable, the investor in the holding company can suffer no loss not already long since incurred, since his single claim is merely divided into a number of units, all of which are distributed back to him. Many variations of this technique are possible.

Other Methods of Compliance

Another method of compliance is the exchange of utility securities or utility assets with other holding company systems where the exchanged property is capable of physical integration with the adjacent properties of the acquiring system. Multilateral trades of this nature may be possible. In the situation where one property is more valuable than the other, sufficient common stock of the

more valuable utility may be sold publicly or privately so as to bring the properties to a relatively even exchange basis. In some cases it will be possible (as was recently done successfully by Federal Water Service Corporation) to dispose of a particular property—utility or non-utility—which cannot be retained under Section 11, by a sale either to the public or to an adjacent system, and then to acquire a property, disposed of by still another holding company, which can be integrated with the integrated system or systems permitted to be retained. In general, however, the method of exchange of properties is perhaps more difficult than other methods to accomplish, and may involve some danger to investors and consumers. In the long run, it may be economically sounder to achieve regional integration by operating companies voluntarily integrating with each other, because of established economies, rather than superimposing combinations of properties by holding companies which may be motivated by a desire to control as large an aggregation of properties as possible.

Still another method of compliance is the conversion of the holding company into an investment trust.* This course can be effected by the abandonment of control by the holding company of its subsidiary operating companies. Under the act, a holding company is a company controlling operating electric or gas utility companies, and a subsidiary company is a company controlled by a holding company. Absent control, the holding company-subsidiary relationship ceases to exist. Thus it is possible for a holding company to retain all of its present investments merely by making legal arrangements which will effectively deprive it of control. Such legal arrangements may be made by enfranchisement of the bondholders and preferred stock of the operating company or by voiding a portion of the voting rights of the common. In some cases it may perhaps be desirable to sterilize the voting power of the holding company's common stock as long as the holding company retains it. When the holding company disposes of the stock voting power would revive. In all such cases, however, the commission should require definite proof that the holding company relationship has actually been severed, and not merely converted into more subtle channels of control or controlling influence.

Integration vs. "Scattering"

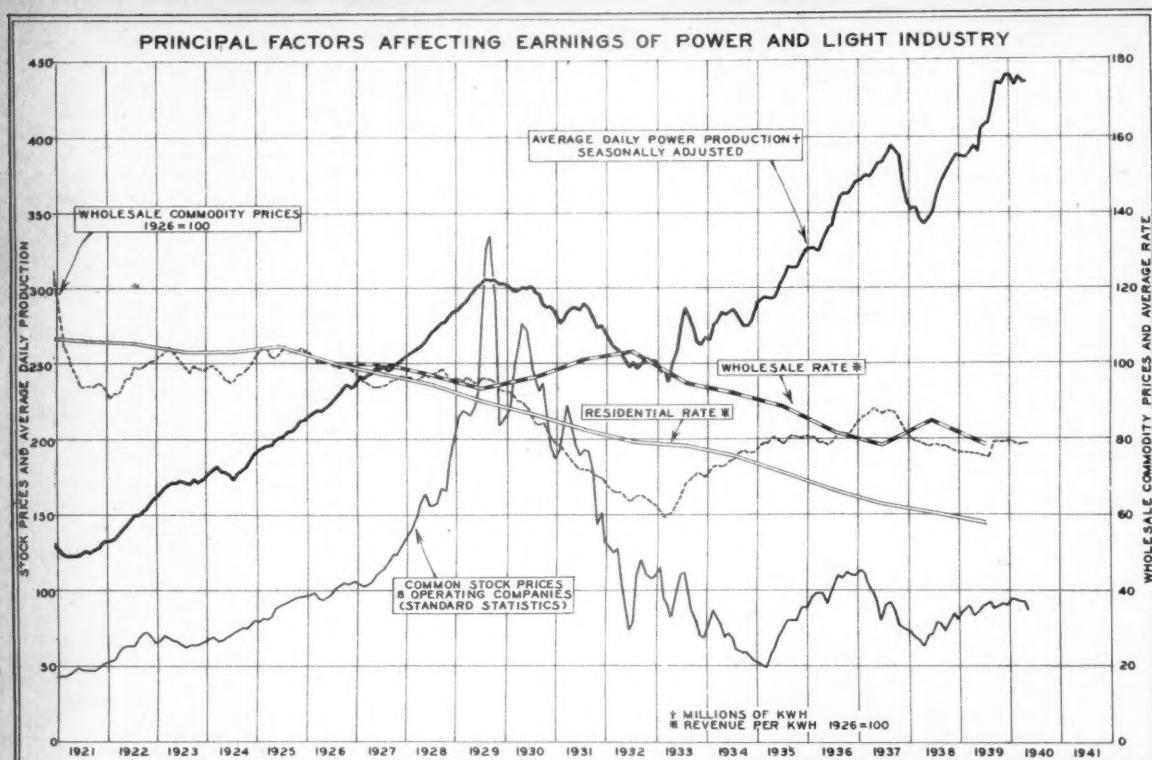
Mr. Justice Douglas pointed out in 1938, when he was chairman of the SEC, that the record of "scattered" public utility holding company systems, as compared with systems of a more integrated nature, indicates, on pragmatic tests of operating results, that investments in the more integrated systems are considerably more safe. The securities of holding companies which were the most "scattered"—such as, for instance, Associated Gas & Electric, Insull's Middle West, Standard Gas & Electric and Utilities Power & Light—have proved, as many an investor knows, the poorest risks.

Inertia, as such, is not to be decried; but inertia can be a stupefying drug. There should be a presumption in favor of the existent. But that presumption is subject to rebuttal by a showing that old modes of behavior are importantly harmful. Accordingly, the defense of the status quo is not always conservative.

In saying that, I have in mind those who defend the status quo in the utility field; the retention, intact, by the utility holding companies of their existing portfolios. Those persons are not, in truth conservative investment advisers. They

Continued on Page 813

*This method may, in some cases, raise problems which I shall not here discuss.



Earning Power Steady But Stocks Declined

By D. W. ELLSWORTH

ON a seasonally adjusted basis the net income of the larger electric light and power systems was higher in the first quarter of 1940. This, however, was of little consequence to investors who judge the worth of their investments by stock market quotations, because utility stocks on the average failed to reach their 1939 highs, and in the

May panic they broke badly along with the best of them. Even without the panic, however, it would have been hardly surprising to see utility common stocks moving in a direction opposite to the trend of net income. Since 1932 there has been almost no correlation between the two.

This lack of correlation between earning power and stock prices is extraordinary from a statistical standpoint because in the electric power industry the rela-

tionship between earning power and the gross volume of business is simple and not complex as in some industries. Even in such a heterogeneous collection of stocks as those included in THE ANNALIST average of 90 stocks, the coefficient of correlation between earnings and stock prices since 1930 has been higher than +.5 in several years; and yet since 1933, except for brief intervals, there has been no correlation between utility stock prices and earnings. It is thus possible to adduce striking mathematical proof of the obvious fact that utility stock price levels have been governed primarily by influences other than earning power. What these other influences have been we are all aware of. There appears to be nothing to be gained by rehearsing them in detail.

And yet it seems worth while to point out that if investment values are not to be governed by earning power but by arbitrary decisions on the part of governmental commissions and by guessing contests on the part of investors as to what the politicians will do next, then the regulatory activities of the last few years have utterly failed to afford that protection to investors which was supposedly one of the main objectives of Federal regulation. This must be so because earning power is one of the few objective standards by which investors can judge values, and when that fails the investor is left completely unprepared to judge the forces which determine the ups and downs of market prices.

Having noted the fact that earnings have had nothing to do with utility stock prices, it may be that the entire question of earning power is purely academic and that we should sign off at this point. Nevertheless there is more to the utility question than the mere welfare and protection of the mere investors who have made possible the tremendous growth of the industry, as the mere investors have discovered to their sorrow; and the utilities' earning power is the most convenient and most easily understood jumping-off place in any discussion of the industry's progress or retrogress.

From a statistical standpoint there has been some progress in earning power, as already noted, although it has been

gradual and disappointing. In 1930, according to the official compilation of the Edison Electric Institute, the net income of the privately owned power and light industry was almost exactly the same as that of 1932, although in the meantime total operating revenue had increased nearly 25 per cent. From 1933 to 1937, as shown by Table II, operating expenses took an increased percentage of gross, although in 1938 and 1939 they were kept down by increasingly rigid control. There was a gradual rise in the percentage of gross charged to depreciation. Taxes rose from 11.9 per cent of gross in 1932 to 16.3 per cent in 1939. The remainder available for dividends after paying interest and amortization charges would have declined with great rapidity if it had not been for the ability of the managements to refund outstanding bonds with new bonds calling for sharply lower interest rates. As it was, net income was 23.6 per cent of gross in 1939, as compared with 29.2 per cent in 1932.

TABLE II. PERCENTAGES OF OPERATING REVENUE

	Oper. Expenses	Dep.	Taxes	Etc.	Debt Charges, Net
1932.....	35.8	9.3	11.9	21.9	29.2
1933.....	35.9	10.2	12.9	22.9	24.7
1934.....	36.6	10.4	14.0	21.8	22.9
1935.....	36.9	10.4	14.1	20.7	23.7
1936.....	37.4	10.3	14.7	18.9	24.1
1937.....	38.5	10.6	15.2	16.3	25.1
1938.....	37.9	11.2	16.2	16.8	22.7
1939.....	37.5	11.6	16.3	15.7	23.6

An increase in net income last year as compared with the preceding year was brought about only after a severe struggle against adverse factors. Last year was a year of severe drought, reducing water supplies over large areas. Power companies were forced to generate a much larger percentage of power by fuel. The price of coal was higher, partly because of a general increase in the demand for coal and partly because of a new Federal law permitting bituminous coal producers to fix prices. The Federal Government with one hand continued its efforts to bring about "cheap electricity," while with the other it brought about an increase in one of the power companies' main items of expense. The net result will eventually be further efforts on the part of the power companies to burn coal more efficiently, thus taking away from the coal companies more of their market; but in 1939, owing to the drought, the coal situation produced increased operating expense to the power companies.

The expense of paper work pursuant to the requirements of regulatory agencies was heavy. One company reported that for reclassifying its accounts to suit the Federal Power Commission it had employed a force of 300 persons since early in 1937, with the work not yet completed.

Taxes were higher. The refunding program had largely been completed, so that debt charges in 1939 were only slightly lower than in 1938. Nevertheless, in spite of these handicaps, the companies in the aggregate were able to show an increase of 9½ per cent in net income available for dividends on common and preferred stock.

The chief factor in this increase, aside from operating economies, was an all-time high record in total operating revenue. This in turn was solely a result of increased demand for current, the average of all rates having continued to decline as in previous years. After the turn of the year into 1940, moreover, when there was a sharp decline in industrial production, there was only a moderate decline in electric power production. This no doubt accounts for the fact that the net income of leading utility systems, seasonally adjusted, was higher in the first quarter of 1940 than in any previous quarter since the third quarter of 1931.

Another favorable factor in the outlook for the industry has been the absence of any commodity-price inflation. The continued absence of any pronounced rise in

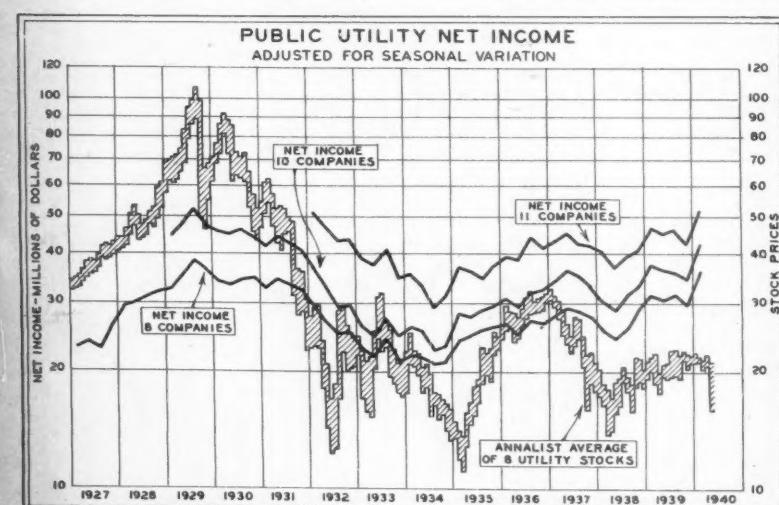


Table I. Consolidated Income Statement of the Private Electric Light and Power Industry

	(Millions of Dollars)	1939* 1938 1937 1936 1935 1934 1933 1932
Operating revenue (electric).....	2,141 2,035 2,050 1,941 1,813 1,736 1,664 1,719	
Revenue deductions:		
Operating expenses (electric).....	802 772 790 725 669 636 598 616	
Depreciation	249 228 218 188 180 170 160	
Taxes	350 330 312 286 255 243 215 205	
Total revenue deductions.....	1,401 1,330 1,320 1,211 1,112 1,059 983 981	
Net operating revenue (electric).....	743 708 734 722 691 668 670 728	
Rents	3 3 4 -8 -10 -9 -11 -10	
Total electric operating income.....	69 65 53 80 80 75 86 109	
Operating income from other dep'ts.....	30 29 62 32 34 33 36 42	
Non-operating income	842 802 849 834 805 776 792 879	
Gross corporate income.....	326 323 319 347 357 360 365 355	
Income deductions:		
Long-term debt charges.....	17 18 16 19 19 19 16 22	
Other charges	337 341 335 366 376 379 381 377	
Total income deductions.....	505 461 514 468 429 397 411 502	
Net corporate income.....	*Preliminary.	

Source: Edison Electric Institute, Statistical Bulletin 7.

Continued on Page 788

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The Record

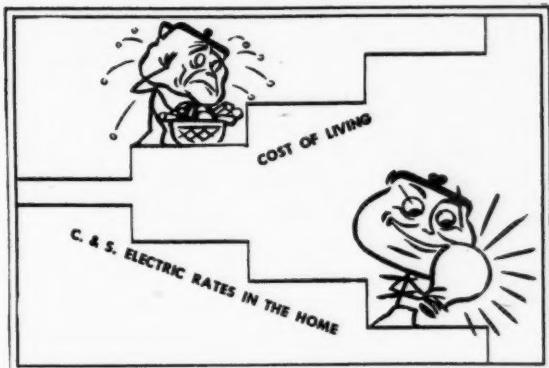
for LOW Rates and MORE Electric Service

LOWER RATES

The average rate for electric service in all homes in the United States during the year 1939 was **4.00c***
PER KILOWATT HOUR

Commonwealth & Southern's average rate for electric service in the home for the first three months of 1940 was **2.93c**
PER KILOWATT HOUR

Our average electric rate for homes has long been about **25% BELOW** the national average



Ever since the Commonwealth & Southern system was formed, eleven years ago, we have steadily reduced rates. This has been accomplished in the face of all rising costs in living, and despite steadily mounting costs of labor and materials, and despite ever increasing taxes which we pay to Local, State and Federal governments.

AND MORE USE

The average home use of electricity throughout the United States during the year 1939 was **897***
KILOWATT HOURS

In Commonwealth & Southern system, the average home use of electricity for the 12 months ended March 1940 was **1226**
KILOWATT HOURS

The average use in homes served by us has long been about **35% ABOVE** the national average



With the formation of our System, we began an aggressive policy of encouraging wider use of electric appliances for labor saving and more conveniences in the home. We made them easy to own.

Our Companies have been producing progressively larger quantities of electricity and have been making it available at progressively lower rates for many years.

We thus help to make the American standard of living the highest in the world and help to lighten the work of housewives in an ever growing number of American homes.

* These are the latest figures published.

The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation

comprises the following electric operating companies

NORTHERN GROUP

Consumers Power Company (Michigan)
Central Illinois Light Company
Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Company
Ohio Edison Company
Pennsylvania Power Company

SOUTHERN GROUP

Alabama Power Company
Georgia Power Company
Gulf Power Company (Florida)
Mississippi Power Company
South Carolina Power Company

Government Power Program Loses Momentum Pending Plans for a Defense Grid

WASHINGTON.

As of today our initial remarks on the government power program could be the same as a year ago when the outlook was for a continued loss of momentum in plans for the socialization of power despite the effort of inner-circle New Dealers to launch a new wave of activity. But this effort, based on the argument that a power grid is necessary for national defenses, gathers more force in the present period of intensive preparedness programs.

In the past year, the power program has been held mainly to the completion of hydro-power projects which were started earlier and to the slow development of regulation procedure under SEC and the Federal Power Commission. Public power has lost its popularity. While appropriations for going projects have squeezed through after bitter attacks in the House, there is no enthusiasm for extra-budgetary expenditures. The economy drive earlier this year could be broken into by strong

groups such as agriculture but not by the public power bloc.

The power industry, moreover, has regained in public good-will. It is no longer possible to pass legislation either in Congress or among the States merely because it is aimed at the "power trust." The fact that Wendell L. Willkie is one of the runners-up among the dark-horse candidates for the Republican Presidential nomination is evidence of the swing of opinion as to the power industry.

The Grid Plan

Under these circumstances, the New Dealers could make little headway with a program for electric power alone without some further motivation. Foresightedly, they turned to the popular theme of

national defense as the "transfer device" to give their plans the appearance of necessity.

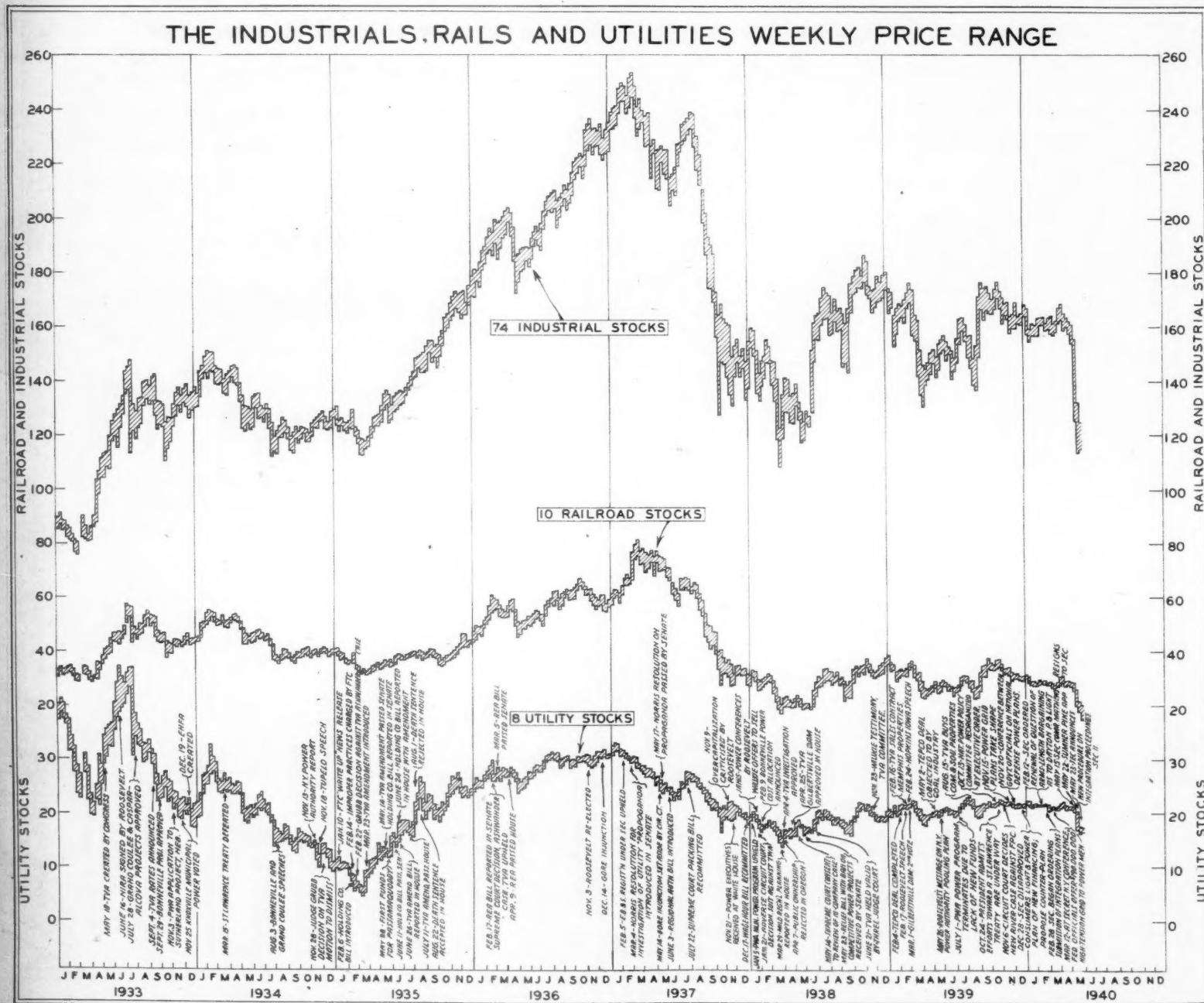
The so-called Tate plan for a super-power system of transmission lines and government steam plants was unacceptable to the National Power Defense Committee set up a year ago last Fall under the chairmanship of Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. Military experts found the idea secondary to the needs of defense and thought that money should be spent for actual armaments. Premature publicity on the idea of a \$600,000,000 public works program to build the grid deserved the program.

So the matter was turned over to the left-wing National Power Policy Committee, of which Benjamin V. Cohen is secre-

tary. Secret conferences were held with private power officials. Although the industry has cooperated in building transmission tie-ins of possible use to prevent a regional power shortage or a break in service in the event of emergency, its executives feared that entrance into the grid plan would open the way for full expansion of the public power scheme, including the St. Lawrence development.

As modified, the Tate plan was cut to \$190,000,000 for a grid to be financed by revenue bonds under a new United States Power Authority. It was asserted that power companies hooking into the system could shut down their less efficient plants and save enough money to amortize the program rapidly.

The main purpose of the grid would be to cover the industrial East. But private appraisals indicate that needed transmission facilities have largely been built by private enterprise; that generating capacity is adequate for the load in sight; and that, while a full-scale preparedness pro-



Effect of Federal Power Program on Utility Stocks

Before the New Deal, power stocks were recovering from the depression at a relatively high level as compared with other stocks. The impact of the several New Deal power programs brought a series of sharp declines which took billions out of the capital base of potential business recovery and helped no one except the comparatively few who had the foresight to sell short. There was some recovery in power stocks from the panic low during the Holding Company Bill debate of 1935. But, through continued fear of Federal action, they never came back to the relative level of early 1933 or to the level which might be indicated by the earnings of the power company systems.

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gram would call for more capacity, the private utilities will be able to meet the load as they did in the World War.

As blank-check authorizations are granted in the defense program, the New Deal may nevertheless decide to build its grid. It is doubted that the \$200,000,000 discretionary fund in the recent military appropriation will be used for this purpose, but the plan to give the RFC broad powers to borrow and build would make the project possible.

Scarehead propaganda is current as to the precautions which the British have had to take against bombing of their power grid with consequent shut-downs of industry. There is obviously no comparison between the situation of a compact little island, close to an enemy, and the broad North American continent, remote from any possible enemy. An equivalent expenditure in airplanes seems a better protection in our case than the erection of duplicating power facilities. But if the New Dealers insist that the grid is needed for defense, it is unlikely that the project can be stopped.

St. Lawrence Project

Related to the grid plan is the revival of the St. Lawrence Seaway project, which has been the center of much activity behind the scenes in Washington. The full development would bring oceangoing traffic to the Great Lakes; hence is being fought by the rail and water shipping interests, whence traffic would be diverted. Opinion is divided in Canada, although on the whole the Dominion would get a large part of the benefits for a small share of the cost.

Last year the membership of the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada, was changed to slant the policy of this body favorably toward the project. There were dickerings with Canada by the State Department.

Chairman Olds of the Federal Power Commission and vice chairman of the National Power Policy Committee was formerly executive secretary of the New York Power Authority and favors the project. William S. Youngman, counsel of the PWA Power Division was counsel of the New York Power Authority and is for the treaty.

The United States Maritime Commission has made intensive studies as to navigation phases. There is renewed activity at the FPC where several men are estimating potential generating capacity. In the remaking of the national defense "power belt" map at the request of the War Department, the northeastern New York area across the border from Canada is shown as undeveloped for plant expansion in time of war.

Isolationists in the Senate up till now have been reluctant to make a treaty of this nature with a nation at war. Of course the work could not be completed fast enough so that either power or navigation facilities would be available within the likely duration of the present war, so the defense argument seems rather tenuous. Still this is another of the things which may be done if the New Deal regains untrammeled executive spending authority.

Securities and Exchange Commission

The SEC has been slowly coming to grips with the problem of enforcing the "death sentence" of the Public Utility Holding Company Act. The balance of power within the commission has continued its leftward trend. The resignation of Commissioner George C. Mathews, an able and fair-minded official who had long stood against the more unreasonable arrogations of power which were sought by the extremists on the board, was a loss to the public service.

This left Healy and even Frank further to the right than the other two of the four remaining members. Henderson, the for-

mer Monopoly Committee Secretary, and Eicher, who votes with the New Deal. And one would scarcely classify Healy, who directed the old FTC probe of the "power trust," as a reactionary, not to mention Jerome Frank. The recently appointed fifth member, Sumner Pike, however, is a man of business experience and is considered moderate in his views.

On the commission staff, Joseph L. Weiner, present head of the utilities division, is by no means as moderate as his predecessor, C. Roy Smith.

A significant step toward enforcement of Section 11 of the Holding Company Act was taken on May 23, with the United Gas and Improvement Company before the commission on a geographical integration hearing under Section 11 (b) 2. After conference with UGI attorneys, the

commission decided that it would look over the system and lay out a tentative plan of compliance with the integration clause.

Apparently this new procedure was suggested by UGI attorneys who felt that if SEC announced in advance what it thought should be done, a more definite starting point could be found. SEC officials say they have been willing to proceed in this manner from the beginning, but believed that if they attempted to do so before notice and opportunity to be heard was extended, the industry would feel that the issues were prejudiced before hearing.

As it is, the plan which the commission submits will be tentative. Here is the procedure:

The commission, after its own study and conferences with X company's attorneys,

will state what the X system consists of under section 11b; that is, will make a tentative decision as to how many separate systems are held by the company.

Step two will be a hearing in which the company can present evidence in opposition to the tentative system plan. Trouble is likely to develop at this stage.

Step three will be an order from the commission requiring the X company to simplify its system both from a geographical and corporate viewpoint. Next comes court adjudication of the SEC order, should the company appeal from enforcement.

The snag in this apparently simple scheme comes in the so-called ABC clauses, especially Clause B. Under Sec-

Continued on Page 790



WE LIVE IN A WORLD OF GLORIOUS LIGHT

... thanks to Copper

THROUGH the ages light has meant so much to man. It has been to him a symbol of beauty, freedom and health. Its absence means ugliness, poor living conditions, lack of progress.

Today, with homes, schools, offices, factories, libraries and hospitals bathed in light, we hardly appreciate that a scant six decades ago, at the dawn of the electrical age, our light depended on flickering candles, oil lamps, gas, and even the glow of the kitchen stove.

Millions are still living in the United States who can remember when there were no electric lights at all. Today, thanks to inventive genius and a plentiful supply of copper, countless miles of wires carry light throughout the land. And each

year more electrified homes join in the fight to light up the dark corners.

COPPER—Metal of Progress

Edison's invention of the incandescent lamp in 1879 and the building of the first central station in 1882 coincided with the development of the great copper ore bodies at Butte, Montana. Were it not that these new mines made copper available in abundance for the expansion of electrical services, the growth of electricity and the progress of American civilization would have been immeasurably retarded.

Essential though copper is today to every activity of modern man, much advancement lies ahead. Through continued research and constantly improving methods of fabrication, copper will further fulfill its destiny as the Metal of Progress. 40305



ANACONDA COPPER MINING COMPANY

25 Broadway

New York

Power Industry Ready to Meet National Defense Needs With 40% Capacity Margin

By C. W. KELLOGG*

President, Edison Electric Institute

SINCE a large part of American industry is electrified, an adequate power supply is a basic necessity.

Although many industrial establishments have their own power sources, still the electric utilities supply about three-quarters of all the electric power used by industry in this country and therefore face a great responsibility in the present situation. They can face it, however, with complete confidence, for they are prepared with the requisite plant facilities, experienced organization and personnel and existing sound business relationships to meet the responsibility. Never in history has any country been so well equipped with power for the production of munitions as is our country today.

Peak Demand 28,600,000 Kilowatts; Capacity 40,318,000 Kilowatts

At the end of 1939 installed generating capacity in the United States exceeded the sum of the non-coincident peak demands on our power stations by over 40 per cent. In the industrial areas, where the munitions of war would be produced, this margin was 39 per cent. Effectively this margin is even greater, due to the network of interconnection between power plants

*An address before the first general session of the eighth annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute, Atlantic City, Tuesday morning, June 4, 1940.

and power systems, the diversity of whose requirements makes the combined instantaneous peak demand substantially less than the sum of the non-coincident peak demands.

The utility industry will add 1,640,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in 1940 and a further million and a quarter kilowatts of generating capacity is already planned for completion in 1941; still more can be provided if conditions require to keep ahead of the normal rate of growth and maintain the margin. A large part of this new capacity is to be in steam plants, located in the industrial areas. In addition, in 1940 the Federal Government will add 230,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in the TVA and other areas.

Ample power capacity is available to supply all the existing industrial establishments of the United States. Incremental new power capacity can be added just as fast as new munitions factories could be built.

The power industry now has three and a third times as much generating capacity,

and an annual output of electric energy four times as great as in 1917, when we entered the World War. True, we have taken on much greater responsibilities in supplying power to industry since that time, but the amount of generating capacity in isolated industrial power plants has remained about the same from 1917 to date. In the meantime, while we have gained in capacity 230 per cent and in output 300 per cent, the corresponding gain in population has been only 29 per cent, and the gain in industrial production, as measured by the output of all kinds of factories, is about 15 per cent.

Another factor has intervened to improve our power supply situation. Electrical interconnection of power stations and power systems, which was in its infancy in the industrial areas at the time of the last World War, has now reached an advanced state of development, which permits a high degree of utilization of the combined generating capacities of power stations. By reason of this interconnection and of increased customer usage, the average production per kilowatt of generating capacity in 1939 was 20 per cent above the average production in 1917. If factories with war orders go to two or three shifts, as is contemplated in the government's Industrial Mobilization Plan, this greater output of electric energy per kilowatt of existing generating capacity will increase still further.

The extent of this regional interconnection is indicated by the fact that the mileage of transmission lines in industrial areas has increased tenfold since 1917. Additional interconnecting links, when found to be practicable and useful, can be added in a relatively short time, since such links would probably be short and the manufacture of equipment of this kind is not a lengthy process.

British Wartime Experience

Compared with the situation in 1917, a much smaller proportion of our total power output will be required to meet the needs of national defense. In explaining why the present war in Europe has failed to tax the power generating resources of Great Britain, the Electrical Review of London, of April 19, 1940, commented: "In 1914 electricity was comparatively little used, so that productive effort had to be turned to the construction of local generating plant, and this often delayed munitions making. Now, owing to its general availability, supply can be obtained generally with little trouble from extensive systems, and the additional load occasioned by meeting the requirements of our armed forces is a relatively small proportion of the whole." This somewhat reflects the power situation in America also, the British Grid having been established on the basis of American experience with interconnection.

During the decade from 1914 to 1924 the trend of growth of electric energy output in this country was about 12 per cent per annum. Our entry into the World War barely accelerated that pace. We now have a normal annual rate of growth on a percentage basis which is but a third or perhaps a quarter of what it was in 1917.

The net effect of war orders in 1917 and 1918 is calculated to have added about four billion kilowatt hours per annum above what the output for those years would have been if there had been

no war and no war orders. In terms of our present industrial power load and our present average output of electrical energy per kilowatt of capacity, four billion kilowatt hours in 1917 would be the equivalent of ten billion kilowatt hours now. Ten billion kilowatt hours is about 8 per cent of the present annual output of this industry. The adding of one or two shifts per day in several hundred factories would make an additional use of several billion kilowatt hours of electrical energy without adding materially to the peak demand on power systems. All this indicates that, as in the case of England and also in the case of Canada in the present emergency, additional war load is nothing like the factor that it was twenty-five years ago.

Canadian Experience

Although a large national defense program stimulates not only industrial but commercial and residential business as well, experience indicates that war itself does not accelerate an increase in the overall demand for electricity. It will increase the output of electric energy in certain industrial areas, because factories will work more hours per day, and it will probably also increase the peak demand in such areas, but not for the country as a whole. During the World War in this country and in Canada the rate of growth in peak demand was barely if at all above the normal growth for that decade. In Canada at the present time the increased output over last year is much below the same increase in the United States, and it appears that in England there has been no increase at all.

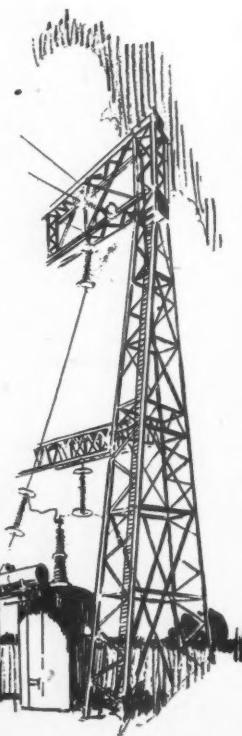
The Annual Report for 1939 of the Central Electricity Board of Great Britain (which operates the British Grid) was recently published. It states that with the outbreak of the war the progressive growth of electric power in Great Britain, which had been going on in recent years, ceased. The board reported that it had cancelled all future construction programs not already committed for and expressed the belief that the margin of capacity for requirements resulting from the completion of present construction commitments will be more than adequate "for some years after the cessation of hostilities."

To summarize, the following essential points seem to be established: (1) There is adequate electric power to supply the requirements of existing industrial establishments. (2) War activity will lengthen the hours of use in existing factories, thus increasing load factors without corresponding increase in peak demand. (3) Additional generating capacity in central stations can be added just as quickly as new factory facilities can be built. (4) There is already a large degree of interconnection of power systems in the industrial areas, and such other interconnection as may prove practicable and useful can be made in a relatively short time.

Human Resources

I have been discussing the industry's vast resources in physical plant, but of even greater importance in facing an emergency are its resources in trained and seasoned personnel, working in smooth-functioning organizations long accustomed to meeting emergencies any time of the day or night, and accustomed to the responsibility of keeping the wheels turning and of meeting any demands of the service. They are skilled in finding a practical solution to difficult technical problems, in making repairs, and installing and adjusting machinery. They are experienced in speedily restoring electric service when fire, storm or flood may disrupt it. The most valuable defense against

PUBLIC SERVICE



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possible interruption of service from acts of war or sabotage, more valuable than spare generating capacity or extra transmission lines, is this capable body of trained and resourceful men.

I am sure I speak the sentiments of every electric utility in this land when I say that the industry is ready and willing to do its best to aid our government and its armed forces in bolstering the national defense. It did so in 1917 to the limit of its plant facilities, and it is ready to do it again, this time with much more ample resources, so that electric power supply need place no limitations on the production of munitions of war. Other factors, such as the supply of skilled labor, may set the limits, but not the supply of electric power.

But how can this electric power best be applied to the needs of national defense? The Industrial Mobilization Plan of 1939, Senate Document No. 134, says: "The surrender of all individual rights in wartime is undesirable, if it can be avoided, but the assumption of additional individual responsibilities will be essential to the efficient coordination of a national industrial effort." The electric utilities are prepared and willing to accept the "additional individual responsibilities" and are confident that neither on the score of willingness nor on the score of available resources will the Army, Navy or other national defense agencies have reason to call upon them to surrender the individual rights referred to in the statement I have quoted. Most certainly the utilities can best maintain an ample supply of electric power if left free to use their own judgment and initiative and if kept in their present position of responsibility.

Advantages of Private Initiative

I would like to point out for a moment the advantages, from the standpoint of the defense of our country, of leaving the initiative and freedom of action in the hands of the private companies.

1. Long experienced in rendering public service, and accustomed to giving mutual assistance back and forth among themselves, they are able to make the most of their resources in maintaining an adequate supply of power to the public both in ordinary times and in times of emergencies.

2. By this method, a high state of efficiency is maintained throughout. There is no loss of months of time, no stagnation while the existing control is being surrendered and new control is being established, and no loss of efficiency, through taking away the initiative from those who know what to do and how to do it.

3. The time and attention of government authorities is left free to deal with the more urgently pressing matters of state, thus avoiding becoming involved in detailed business relationships and loaded down with entanglements.

4. If the initiative is left in the hands of the industry, its engineering and operating forces, better than any other agency, can contrive to use existing resources to the maximum degree, thus reducing to a minimum the necessity for any new construction in time of emergency. This will relieve the demand on materials and on labor and conserve the national credit at a time when they are badly needed for other purposes.

Our first President, in his famous Farewell Address, advised that "timely disbursements to prepare for danger frequently prevent much greater disbursements to repel it," but in the same paragraph he urged this nation to "cherish public credit." "One method of preserving it," he said, "is to use it as sparingly as possible."

Surely the best way to follow this sage advice is to leave on the shoulders of private enterprise the job it has been doing and can continue to do with a maximum of efficiency, so that the nation's

credit and resources can be devoted to the procurement of the engines of war and the training of military forces.

5. The foreword to the National Industrial Mobilization Plan says, "The Plan does not propose the modification of any of our constitutional processes," that "the prime purpose of procurement planning is the preservation of these processes for the people of the United States." This is sound American doctrine. It seems obvious that, next to the nation's manpower, one of the greatest assets a country could have, to prepare for or to prosecute a war, is strong, adequate and willing industry, ready to exert its full powers without loss in time or efficiency in the support of its government for national defense. I am convinced that this is the position of our industry, and that our government can count upon the availability of an adequate power supply for national defense without the need for expenditures or other special measures on its own account.

In the meantime we must carry on with our daily tasks, for to do well the tasks in hand is a first essential to achieving the tasks that lie before. Therefore, let us review our business as it stands today.

Operations

In the twelve months just ended generation and sales of electricity and operating revenues attained all-time high records, generation exceeding the previous high of last year by 12 per cent, and operating revenue exceeding last year's high by 7½ per cent. Operating expenses, however, also have risen and taxes and retirement appropriations reached all-time highs, so that the balance for return to investors stands today no higher than it did a decade ago; although in the meantime \$1,700,000,000 of net additional construction has been done by the electric utilities.

The construction budget for 1940 amounts to \$644,000,000 and is the highest since 1930. The biggest item of increase is for steam generating capacity, a budget for this item equal to the 1929 construction expenditures and substantially exceeded only twice before—in 1923 and 1924.

Accounting

Accounting problems of this industry have continued to demand much attention of utility managements. Paradoxically, the lower electric rates have become, the more meticulous have become the accounting requirements imposed. The demands for information from Federal agencies, superimposed on the demands for information from State bodies, have placed a heavy burden in time and money upon this industry. To the credit of the accountants and the accounting committees, it should be stated that substantial progress has been made in improving methods and developing means for providing the required information without too great rise in accounting costs.

Public Ownership Elections

So far this year, twenty-six municipalities and local districts have voted on the question of public ownership of electric utilities. Twenty-four of these have voted against public ownership and only two have voted for public ownership. Stated on another basis, communities with a population of 460,000 voted against public ownership and communities with a population of 1,535 voted for public ownership—only 0.3 per cent in favor. Last year in seventy-five communities, with a population of over 1,000,000, the per cent in favor was 12 per cent. In 1913, 111 communities with a population of six and one-half million show about 70 per cent in favor. These figures, under all the circumstances, show a gratifying change in public sentiment in favor of private enterprise.

"ONE AND A HALF MILLION KILOWATTS for the CITY OF LIGHT"



System operator calls for more electricity as thunderstorm darkens Manhattan.

- All the drama, excitement, and responsibility of keeping the world's greatest city supplied with electric energy are concentrated in Consolidated Edison's thrilling World's Fair exhibit, "The City of Light."

Last year, more than 7,500,000 people visited our building—many of them your own customers. This year, visitors will see many improvements and additions that we are sure you would not want to miss.

Members of the E. E. I. and their friends are cordially invited to visit New York on their way to or from the Convention. A hearty welcome, and some unforgettable moments, await you at the "City of Light"—a stone's throw from the Trylon and Perisphere.

OTHER POINTS OF INTEREST. We also recommend a visit to the exhibits of the Gas Industries and of the Electric Utilities, as well as the individual displays in the Power Building.

CONSOLIDATED EDISON
SYSTEM COMPANIES
ELECTRIC, GAS, AND STEAM SERVICE FOR BUSINESS AND THE HOME



Appliance Sales Slightly Lower; Heavy Demand for Motors, Generators, Etc.

By LA RUE APPLEGATE

Some branches of the electrical equipment industry are operating at the highest rate since 1937, despite a first-quarter decline in orders booked. Trade reports indicate that sales of nearly all electrical manufacturers—including "general line" companies and producers of highly specialized items—have been running at a brisk pace, at least up to the tenth of May.

Appliance volume has backed away from the near record peaks of last December, but is still substantially above that of a year ago. Sales of heavy apparatus—such as central systems, turbines and transmission equipment—are moving steadily ahead and compare favorably with those of the fourth quarter of last year. Percentage gains over last year, however, are not as large as in some appliances. The volume of industrial electrical goods—such as motors, generators, switches and fuses—is unusually large, with the trend upward.

Indicative of the prosperity being enjoyed by the industry is the fact that Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing—the second largest domestic producer—paid a wage bonus of 14 per cent last month, the second largest bonus in the company's history and almost as high as the all-time record of 16 per cent in August, 1937. Net profits of the company in April were \$2,514,000, as compared with \$1,806,000 in the previous month, \$1,276,000 in February and \$959,000 in January.

As the figures show, earnings have been in an upward spiral for four consecutive months.

The company also reported that unfilled orders on March 31 totaled \$83,000,000, the largest in Westinghouse's sixty-eight years of corporate existence. A year ago the backlog was \$46,900,000. At the close of 1937 unfilled orders were \$60,298,000, while on Dec. 31, 1929 they were \$62,025,000.

Because Westinghouse has received a large amount of marine business in recent months its record does not accurately reflect the condition of the entire industry. Unfilled orders of the entire industry are below the peaks of last December. Earnings of the industry, however, have held at a remarkably high level.

Orders booked by seventy-eight leading electrical equipment manufacturers totaled \$238,846,000 in the first quarter of this year, the largest for any similar period since 1929 with the sole exception of 1937. First-quarter bookings were 21 per cent above those of a year ago, but were under those of the December quarter, which were the largest for any quarterly period since 1929.

As shown in Table I, the two leading

manufacturers showed larger percentage gains last year than did the entire industry. Especially unusual is the fact that both General Electric and Westinghouse reported increases of 43 per cent, indicating that neither company gained ground on the other last year. In the first quarter of this year, however, Westinghouse bookings rose 30 per cent, as compared with a gain of 12 per cent for G. E. The larger increase by Westinghouse reflects large marine orders, according to reliable sources.

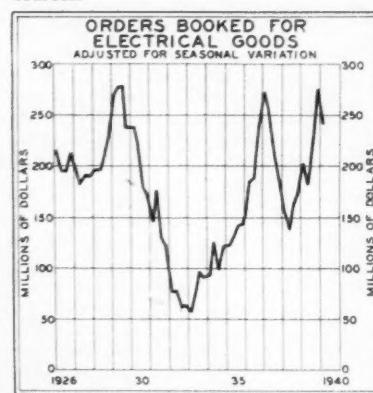


TABLE I. ORDERS BOOKED
(Thousands)

By 78 Manufacturers

Quarters.	1939.	1938.	P.C. Chge.
First	\$197,654	\$154,154	+28
Second	206,567	157,315	+31
Third	212,001	158,956	+33
Fourth	254,302	160,374	+59
Year	\$869,524	\$630,802	+38
	1940.	1939.	
First	238,846	197,654	+21
By General Electric			
	1939.	1938.	
First	\$86,883	\$65,376	+33
Second	82,189	62,847	+31
Third	79,510	60,533	+31
Fourth	112,167	63,419	+77
Year	\$360,749	\$252,175	+43
	1940.	1939.	
First	97,490	86,883	+12
By Westinghouse Electric			
	1939.	1938.	
First	\$50,121	\$37,999	+32
Second	54,418	38,715	+41
Third	52,000	36,456	+43
Fourth	57,700	36,493	+58
Year	\$214,239	\$149,663	+43
	1940.	1939.	
First	65,250	50,121	+30

The National Electrical Manufacturers Association reports that sales of industrial materials—porcelain, mica, vulcanized fiber and the like—in the first quarter averaged 116 per cent of the 1936 base, a gain of almost 40 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period of last year and the highest since 1937. This sharp sales gain reflects increased factory building modernization as well as larger sales of almost all major electrical appliances.

In the first quarter orders received for motors and generators averaged 104 per cent of the base year and more than 33 per cent over a year ago. Current incoming business is below the peaks reached in the closing months of last year, but otherwise it is the best since 1937. Trade reports indicate that incoming orders increased substantially in April and May, with machine tool builders, aircraft companies and shipbuilders accounting for a good portion of the increase. The machine tool builders are among the best customers of the electric motor manufacturers, and the machine tool industry, of course, is booming.

One of the features of the electrical equipment industry has been a sharp spurt in bookings of heavy apparatus during the

last few weeks. Trade observers attribute the sudden demand to efforts on the part of the utility industry to gird itself for increased business as a result of the new national defense program and the naturally inflationary effects of war. Whatever the cause, numerous large turbines and considerable transmission equipment and similar apparatus has been ordered in the last few weeks.

Orders for transmission and distribution equipment averaged 129 per cent of the 1936 base in the first quarter, a gain of 20 per cent, as contrasted with the first three months of last year. Current incoming orders, however, show much larger percentage gains.

Thanks to new peace-time records for shipbuilding, the electrical equipment companies are doing a large amount of marine work. Electric propulsion equipment represents the bulk of orders, but switches, fuses, cable and auxiliary motors are likewise in demand. The Navy is one of the best customers, but oil companies and steamship lines are likewise in the market.

Average daily refrigerator sales in April totaled 7,147 units, the lowest since last November and sharply under the 1938-40 peak of 11,239 units in January. Despite the recent downward trend in sales, 1,154,000 electric refrigerators were sold in the first four months of this year, an increase of 35 per cent, as contrasted with the comparable months of last year and the largest since the early part of 1937.

Trade reports differ on the effects of the recent break in the stock market. Some authorities assert that sales declined

**A NEW VOLUME PEAK
IN ELECTRIC SALES**

SIGNIFICANT of increasing usefulness to the territory it serves is the expanding electric sales volume of Columbia System operating companies.

The System recently issued its annual report which shows that sales of electricity during 1939 exceeded by a wide margin those of any previous calendar year. In kilowatt hours 1,374,152,619 were sold, as compared to 1,217,177,634 for 1938. Meanwhile electric customers increased from 357,597 to 367,332.

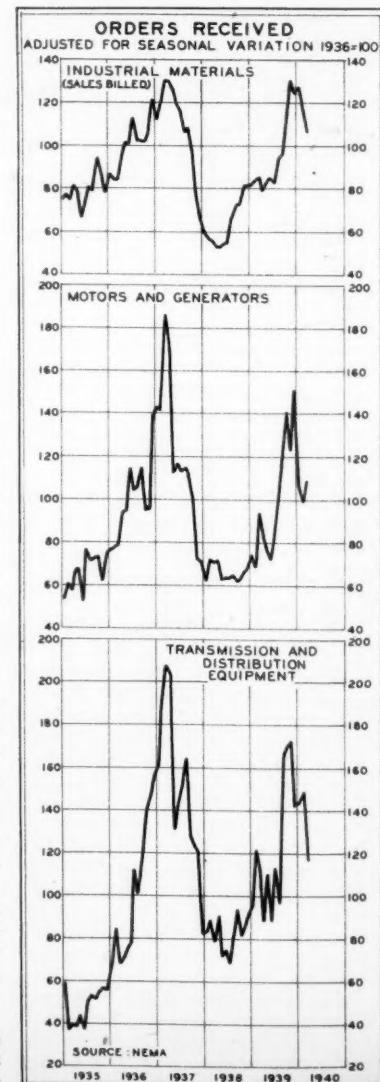
Many factors have contributed to this growth. Commercial, industrial and domestic consumers are adopting higher standards of lighting. Appliances are being used more extensively to save time and labor. Factories, locating in the smaller communities, tend to increase local employment, resulting in greater demand for electric service.

In each of these developments . . . Columbia System participation is active and constructive. By adhering to traditionally high ideals of public service, its subsidiaries keep pace with our national progress.

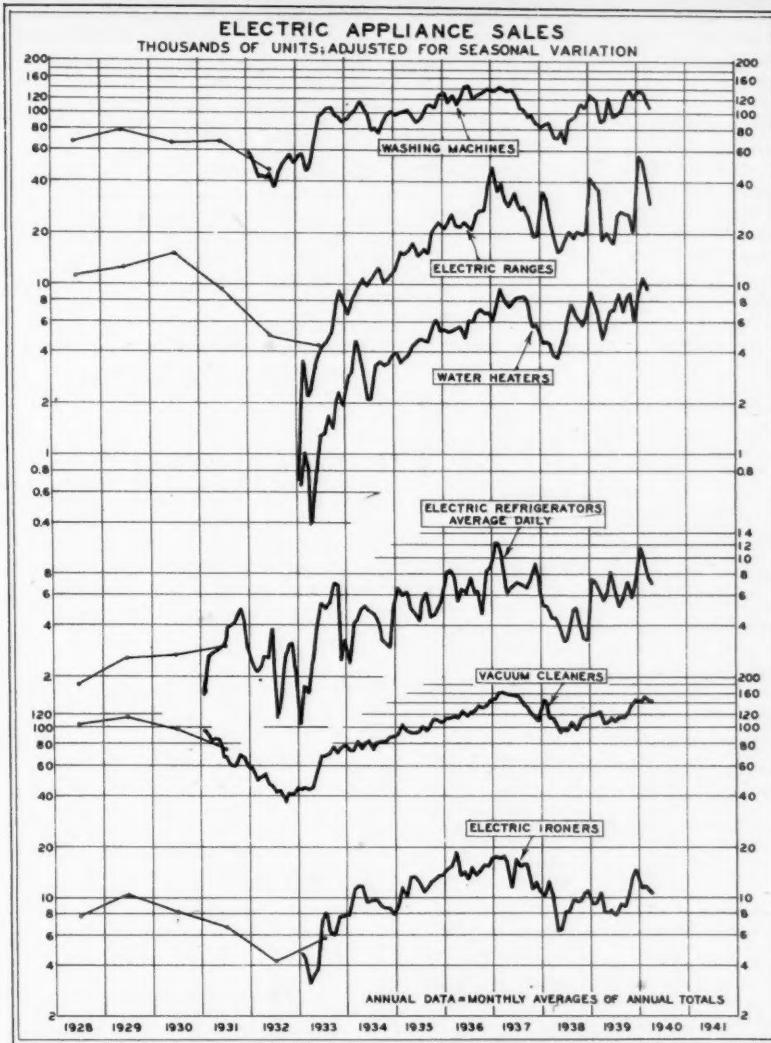
COLUMBIA SYSTEM

Forward March of America Electric Utilities Exhibit and Gas Wonderland at the New York World's Fair

COLUMBIA GAS & ELECTRIC CORPORATION



JUN 6



sharply in the closing weeks of May, while other experts, equally well informed, assert that the decline was of "very small" proportions. One leading manufacturer reported that he was "three or four weeks" behind on refrigerator orders—an almost unprecedented situation. Severe price cuts initiated last November are responsible for the recent high level of sales.

Partly because of active promotion by one large utility company, vacuum cleaner sales have held better than any other major appliance. According to official reports, April sales were 143,000, after allowance for seasonal variation, only slightly below the February high and otherwise the largest since the middle of 1937. In the first four months of this year 612,000 cleaners were sold, a gain of 25 per cent, as contrasted with 491,000 in the four months ended April 30, 1939.

Sales of washing machines and electric ironers have been declining since the latter part of 1939. May sales are reported to have been only slightly above those of a year ago and considerably below the recent peaks. In the first four months of this year 513,000 washers were sold, as compared with 471,000 in the corresponding months of last year. Ironers likewise show a small increase with 44,000 units sold in the four months ended April 30, as compared with 37,000 a year ago.

Extensive research indicates that the market for washers is almost saturated and that the present field is largely replacement. Based on an average life of ten years, some 1,400,000 washers are needed to replace outworn machines. Thus far the washing machine companies have reached that goal in only two years, 1936 and 1937, but they seem confident that volume will hit that mark this year.

January range sales were the largest for any month on record, after allowance for seasonal variation, but the trend has been downward since that time. In the

first four months, nevertheless, 153,000 electric ranges were sold—a new record for the period—and almost 40 per cent above a year ago. Because of a large volume of residential housing, lower electric rates and reduced prices for ranges, the outlook for this appliance is good. Competition is relatively keen, but profit margins are substantial.

TABLE II. FIRST-QUARTER EARNINGS
"General Line" Companies

	Net Profits		Earned a Share	
	1940	1939	1940	1939
General Electric.....	11,951	7,373	\$0.42	\$0.26
Westinghouse Elec....	4,041	2,356	1.51	0.88

	Appliance Manufacturers		
Air Way Electric.....	10	1	0.04
Birman Electric.....	132	111	0.02
Chicago Flex. Shaft.....	317	267	1.76
Crosley.....	43	210	0.08
Easy Wash Mach.....	99	96	0.20
Eureka Vacuum.....	32	227	0.14
Maytag Wash Mach.....	356	391	0.06
Radio Corp.	2,313	1,448	0.11
Servel, Inc.	693	836	0.39
White Sewing Mach.....	136	113	0.23
Zenith Radio.....	221	382	0.45
¹ In thousands of dollars.			
	Industrial Equipment		
Black & Decker.....	194	137	0.52
Continental Diamond.....	181	17	0.40
Cutter-Hammer.....	406	57	0.61
Formica Insulat.....	116	46	0.70
Hosking Mfg.	149	98	0.31
Square D.....	401	121	0.89
Weston Electric.....	294	53	1.77
¹ In thousands of dollars.			

Water heater sales reached a new peak in February, but declined in March and April. Heater sales parallel the trend in residential housing to a large extent, but the manufacturers have been finding it difficult to sell electric heaters to all home builders because of the relatively high cost of operation—especially in the important Eastern market. Measured in units, heaters are the slowest selling of all major appliances and until operating costs can be reduced further the outlook for them is cloudy.

Sales of the smaller appliances, such as clocks, mixers, toasters, cookers, casseroles and heating pads, are all running higher than last year, although no sensational gains are reported. Volume in the

"light" lines closely parallels the trend in consumer purchasing power and the business recession has pinched some pocketbooks in recent months.

Radio set sales continue good, with the percentage increase over a year ago the largest for any major appliance. Keen interest in war news, frequency modulation, or "FM" broadcasting, and television are the contributing factors as well as large demand for radio-phonograph combinations and portable units.

While the electrical equipment industry showed a 55 per cent increase in first-quarter earnings there was great divergence among individual companies. The combined profits of GE and Westinghouse—the only "general line" companies in the business—rose 65 per cent. This better-than-industry gain reflects large sales

of relatively profitable heavy apparatus.

The ten appliance companies listed in Table II (excluding Radio Corporation, which derives much of its income from broadcasting), earned \$1,975,000 in the first quarter, as compared with \$2,380,000 in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Refrigerator manufacturers' earnings were held down by lower prices.

The manufacturers of electrical equipment for industrial work scored the best gain in profits with the seven companies listed earning \$1,731,000 in the first quarter, as compared with \$629,000 in the first quarter of last year. The makers of industrial supplies, moreover, have large unfilled orders in many cases, whereas the appliance manufacturers are operating on a hand-to-mouth basis for the most part. A few companies are exceptions.



Research is radio's road to progress

WORLD WIDE radio communications; national and international broadcasting; radio usefulness in times of peace and in times of national emergency, are all the products of scientific research. Without such research, the American radio industry would be non-existent. Without it, radio's future usefulness would remain unexplored.

Radio research has been the keystone of RCA's operation since 1919. Today, this Company, which is engaged in every field of radio, is following its consistent policy of improving present-day radio services and pioneering in the development of the new.

Three new services in radio now beckon those who would expand radio's usefulness to the public and who would create employment of men and money. They are Facsimile, Frequency Modulation, and

Television. Involved in these three new services are the transmission of printed matter and illustrations; the improved transmission of sound services; and the transmission of sight and sound simultaneously through the air. In other words, new and important communication services are now out of the laboratory and ready for use in the interests of education and entertainment, and for the service of industry and commerce.

Research continues, however, to explore the unknown frontiers of space where additional useful radio channels may be created for a thousand and one additional services in the interest of mankind.

RCA continues with 600 research specialists at work constantly improving the old and developing the new. Radio's road to the future is the research road, the road to progress.*



Radio Corporation of America

Utility Earning Power

Continued from Page 780

commodity prices will, of course, be essential to the maintenance of utility earning power because rates are being continually reduced. There is a school of thought which holds that the war will bring about commodity-price inflation, as in the World War, which was a period of acute difficulty for the power industry. In the last seven years, however, so many inflationary influences have been unleashed only to result in temporary spurts in commodity prices that predictions of commodity-price inflation are no longer taken very seriously. There must have been powerful deflationary forces at work to counteract the inflationary forces unleashed at inter-

vales over the last seven years. It may be that the war and the American defense program will change all this. Thus far, however, there has been little indication of any far-reaching change in the price situation. So far as the power industry is concerned, this is all to the good, because it is difficult to visualize any situation in the near future which would permit the power companies to charge higher rates even if commodity-price inflation were to cause a heavy increase in operating expenses.

The efforts of the Federal Government to establish new "yardstick" power projects throughout the country have for the time being been defeated by Congressional opposition, but this apparently means that the most recent efforts in that direction have merely been more subtle. One of the first official acts of the trustees of the As-

sociated Gas and Electric Company, some of whom have been prominently associated with the New Deal, was to reduce rates on Staten Island, a territory served by an Associated Gas subsidiary. This recalls the circumstance that Mayor La Guardia has long wanted a municipal "yardstick" plant in New York City in order to force further rate reductions in the territory served by subsidiaries of the Consolidated Edison Company of New York. Is not the Staten Island situation the answer to Mayor La Guardia's prayer, and if so, how long will it be before agitation is commenced for still lower rates in the other four boroughs? It should not be forgotten that at Tupelo, Miss., on Nov. 18, 1934, addressing the people about the TVA, President Roosevelt said: "What you are doing here is going to be copied in every State in the Union before we get through."

Uniform Accounts

Another indication of subtle ways in which the public ownership crowd moves forward in its efforts to beat down a fair return for utility investors is seen by some observers in the action of the Federal Power Commission in prescribing uniform systems of accounts for the privately owned power industry. This is described as follows in *Power in Transition*, by Ernest R. Abrams:

Yet, in preparation for that time when, through the "reconstruction" of sitting justices or through changes in its membership, the Supreme Court may be induced to renounce its forty-year-old fair value rule in favor of the prudent investment device, the Federal Power Commission and certain of the State regulatory bodies have prescribed uniform systems of accounts *** which require the restatement of fixed capital accounts to show the present-day book costs of utility plants at "original cost," or at the cost to the person who first devoted each individual item of utility property to public service, with the difference between present-day book costs and "original cost" segregated for an implied extinguishment.

It is unnecessary to point out, of course, that during the last year the time when the Supreme Court would be "reconstructed" arrived. It is not, on the other hand, a foregone conclusion that the court as presently constituted will follow the course foreseen by Mr. Abrams; but it is safe to assert that the next important date case to be carried to the Supreme Court will be watched with apprehension by the utility investor.

TABLE IV. ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION

(Millions of kwh.)

	Fuel Power.	Water Power.	Total.	P. C. Water.
1926	44,146	23,848	67,990	35
1927	46,863	26,382	73,244	36
1928	49,447	31,007	80,453	39
1929	59,128	30,956	90,084	34
1930	59,387	29,205	88,592	33
1931	58,038	27,538	85,575	32
1932	45,913	30,801	76,714	40
1933	47,576	31,356	78,933	40
1934	53,916	31,069	84,986	37
1935	56,067	36,544	92,611	39
1936	69,336	37,231	106,566	35
1937	74,206	40,959	115,166	36
1938	68,766	40,926	109,691	37
1939	93,093	39,370	122,463	32

Source: Edison Electric Institute.

TABLE V. RELATION OF CURRENT GENERATED TO CAPACITY

	Output (Millions of Kwh.).	Capacity* (Millions of Kwh.).	Output Per Kwh.
1926	7,920	22,777	2,985
1927	7,314	24,203	3,026
1928	80,453	26,453	3,065
1929	90,084	29,184	3,184
1930	88,592	30,804	2,876
1931	85,575	32,563	2,628
1932	76,714	33,470	2,292
1933	78,933	33,799	2,335
1934	84,986	33,629	2,527
1935	92,611	33,706	2,748
1936	106,566	34,074	3,127
1937	115,166	34,610	3,328
1938	109,691	35,645	3,077
1939	122,463	36,898	3,319

*Based on average for each year. At the end of 1939 actual capacity was 37,377,764 kilowatts. Source: Edison Electric Institute.

The important role of electric power plants in wartime has also been frequently stressed by the Administration. It is therefore of interest to note the locations of some of the most important Federal power projects. It is an interesting commentary on the alleged foresight of the

Administration in the matter of national defense that such an overwhelming percentage of these vast power projects should be concentrated within easy distances not only of the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts but of the Canadian and Mexican borders.

The decision of the SEC to divulge to the major holding companies its ideas as to what would constitute suitable integration plans under Section 11 is regarded as an important step toward the solution of the integration problem. This step, unfortunately, comes at a time when world conditions have thrown a new obstacle in the way of almost any project involving financing or refinancing. In some cases it may be possible to take steps toward meeting the legal requirements of geographically integrated utility systems by the swapping of physical properties. It is doubtful, however, if this is possible except in a very few instances. In most cases, integration involves the untangling of complicated financial arrangements. This can usually be done only through some form of financing or refinancing.

TABLE VI. NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS ON DEC. 31

	(Thousands)	Res.	Comm.	Farm.	Total.*
1926	16,516	3,437	309	20,295	
1927	17,696	3,669	393	21,786	
1928	18,748	3,869	506	23,155	
1929	19,570	3,962	576	24,150	
1930	19,880	3,972	650	24,556	
1931	19,658	4,072	699	24,490	
1932	19,140	3,974	709	23,878	
1933	19,301	3,955	714	24,027	
1934	19,866	3,994	744	24,663	
1935	20,446	4,015	789	25,313	
1936	20,987	4,105	1,043	26,206	
1937	21,698	4,151	1,242	27,164	
1938	22,110	4,231	1,407	27,851	
1939	22,813	4,400	1,786	29,104	

*Including railroad and municipal customers not shown separately. Source: Edison Electric Institute.

TABLE VII. REVENUE PER KWH. AND CONSUMPTION PER CUSTOMER

	Cents Per Kwh.	Kwh. Per User.	Res.	Comm.
1926	6.98	2.18	428	12,501
1927	6.80	2.18	444	12,751
1928	6.60	2.12	460	13,110
1929	6.30	2.04	499	14,322
1930	6.00	2.11	543	13,634
1931	5.74	2.20	578	12,550
1932	5.57	2.26	597	10,705
1933	5.49	2.07	595	11,462
1934	5.30	2.01	624	12,384
1935	4.99	1.93	672	13,597
1936	4.65	1.78	727	15,828
1937	4.39	1.72	793	17,281
1938	4.21	1.83	845	15,051
1939	4.03	1.70	890	16,920

Source: Edison Electric Institute.

Until the Blitzkrieg utility bonds, under the influence of the unprecedented ease in the money market, were reaching all-time high records as to market prices and all-time low records as to yields. They were largely displacing high-grade railroad bonds as a last line of defense (outside of United States Government bonds) for the harassed investor. Now, however, utility bonds even of the highest grade have declined sharply. A declining or depressed market is no market in which to attempt financing or refinancing. The opinion may therefore be ventured that despite the optimism in official circles regarding the likelihood of rapid progress under the mandatory provisions of Section 11 the problem will not be solved overnight.

It would indeed be unfortunate if the SEC at this particular time were to insist too enthusiastically on "reform" of holding company financial structures, especially on any "reform" involving drastic rearrangement of ownership or control of existing physical plant and equipment. It is a well-established fact that the operating subsidiaries of some of the holding companies which are in the worst positions from the standpoint of sins of the past in the matter of financial manipulation, are in many instances highly efficient with respect both to plant and equipment and personnel. It is consequently to be hoped in this critical year when every effort will be required to carry through the national defense program that the industry will not be unduly hampered by having its attention diverted too strenuously toward the solution of the integration problem.

\$26,000,000 TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR HEAVY INDUSTRY

THE combined construction budget of American Gas and Electric Service Corporation Affiliated Companies for 1940 is \$26,000,000.

The Affiliates anticipate the expenditure of this amount to provide extensions of and improvements on their facilities. This will automatically distribute millions of dollars among employees of industry.

We might call these dollars "Dinner-Pail Dollars." They will be spent for rent, groceries, clothing, furniture, and every type of convenience . . . They will pay for professional services, education, and amusement . . . They will circulate locally and nationally and contribute to business stability throughout the country . . .

Americans want to earn their own way . . . This industry helps them to do it.

AMERICAN GAS & ELECTRIC SERVICE CORP.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Appalachian Electric Power Co. Kingsport Utilities, Inc.
Indiana & Michigan Electric Co. The Scranton Electric Co.
Indiana General Service Co. Wheeling Electric Co.
Atlantic City Electric Co. The Ohio Power Co.

Kentucky and West Virginia Power Company, Inc.

\$26,000,000



JUN 6

Calendar of National Legislation, Week Ended June 1

WASHINGTON.

LAST WEEK the Senate and House met Monday through Friday, May 27-31. The Senate recessed and the House adjourned to Monday, June 3.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS — Royd R. Sayers, director Bureau of Mines; Sumner T. Pike, member Securities and Exchange Commission; Jay Pierrepont Moffat, Minister to Canada; Albert G. Black, Iowa, governor of the Farm Credit Administration.

NOMINATIONS — Edward C. Eicher, Iowa, member Securities and Exchange Commission (reappointment); Walter Myers, Ind., Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION — HDoc 799 — Second message from President on natl defense, May 31.

PASSED BOTH HOUSES — HR3955 — Amend Sec 335d AAA Act. Passed S May 29.

HR5584 — Amend Canal Zone Code. Passed S May 28.

HR7651 — Repeal certin laws as to vessels' manifest. Passed S May 28.

HR7018 — Amend Sec 289 Criminal Code. Passed S May 29.

HR7019 — Punishment for assaulting Fed officers. Passed S May 28.

HR7020 — Service of process on U S in foreclosures. Passed S May 29.

HR7233 — Dispose of surplus Fed real property. Passed S May 28.

HR7643 — Simplify natl forest administratn. Passed S May 29.

HR8086 — Crime to wreck a train. Passed S May 28.

HR8202 — Agriculture approp. Further disagreement on conf rpt May 30.

HR8283 — Amend Sec 4370 Revised Stat. Passed S May 29.

HR8373 — Amend Sec 79 Judici Code. Passed S May 29.

HR8438 — Navy approp. Conf rpt filed May 31. HRpt2302.

HR8475 — Limit interpretatin of term "American fisheries." Passed S May 28.

HR8668 — War Dept civil functns approp. Amendments in disagreement May 30.

HR8745 — Interior approp. Amendments in disagreement May 27.

HR9243 — Army promotion system. Conf rpt filed May 28. HRpt2329.

HR9262 — Examinatin of civilian nautical schools. Passed S May 29.

HR9271 — Continue Alaskan Internatl Highway Comman. Passed S May 28.

HR9381 — Alteratiion of bridges over navigable waters. Passed S May 28.

HR9492 — Misdemeanor to stow away on vessels. Passed S May 29.

HR9504 — Amend Sec 12b Soil Conservatn and Domestic Allotment Act for transfer of funds for crop insurance. Passed S May 29.

HJR265 — Bur Labor Statistics study productivity and labor costs in industry. Passed S May 28.

HJR302 — Stt compacts as to fishing on Atlantic coast. Passed S May 28.

HJR367 — Aid South American republics to increase their military and naval establishments. Passed S May 28.

HJR537 — Emergency procedure for determining form construct costs under Sec 502b Merch Marine Act. Passed S May 29.

HJR551 — Make Reorganization Plan No. V effective at once. Passed S May 31.

PASSED ONE HOUSE — S1473 — Extend time for filing claims under AAA Act. Passed S May 29.

S1964 — Auth charitable contributns by natl banking assns. HRpt2341 May 29.

S1970 — La Follette Civil Liberties Bill. Passed S May 27.

S2013 — Cooperative assns in D C. Passed S May 29.

S2047 — Divest prizewrt films of interst character. HRpt2348 May 30.

S2326 — Provide seeds for food products in Hawaii in case of emergency. Passed S May 29.

S2568 — Amend Fed Credit Union Act. Passed S May 29.

S2915 — Rentals in certin oil and gas leases. Passed S May 29.

S3136 — Construct small reservoirs under Fed reclamatiwn laws. Passed S May 28.

S3230 — Hospital Construcitn Act. Passed S May 30.

S3464 — Amend Perishable Agri Commodities Act 1930. Passed S May 28.

S3683 — Remove time limit for cooperatn in establishing farm units on Fed reclamatiwn lands. Passed S May 28.

S3727 — Limit operatiion Sec 109 and 113 Criminal Code and 190 Revised Statutes as to certain counsel. Passed S May 28.

S3617 — Interst compact pollutn control Ohio basin. Passed S May 29.

S3739 — Specify that wildlife restoratiwn projects be owned by Stts. Passed S May 29.

S3786 — Punish interst shipment stolen animals. Passed S May 29.

SJR222 — Potomac Valley Conservancy District. Passed S May 29.

SJR234 — Coverage under railway retirement laws. Passed S May 28.

SJR260 — Maintenance of essentl vessels affected by Neutrality Act. Passed S May 29.

SRes240 — Continue railroad financing invstg through 77th Cong. Passed S May 28.

SRes268 — Continue authorizatn for invstg of telegraph industry. Passed S May 28.

HR3955 — Amend Sec 335d AAA Act. SRpt 1692 May 27.

HR4860 — Exclude and deport aliens who advocate change in American form of govt. SRpt1684 May 27.

HR5138 — Fingerprinting of aliens, etc. SRpt 1721 May 28.

HR6971 — Amend Fed Home Loan Bank Act. Passed H May 31.

HR7018 — Amend Sec 289 Criminal Code. SRpt1699 May 27.

HR7020 — Amend law as to service of process on U S in foreclosure proceedings. SRpt 1707 May 28.

HR7900 — Amend AAA Act. SRpt1693 May 27.

HR7911 — D C Unempmt Compensatn. Passed H May 27.

HR9822 — Expedite naval shipbuilding. Passed H May 28.

HR9848 — Auth construct naval aircraft. SRpt May 31.

HR9850 — Strengthen natl defense. To S calendar May 27.

HJR517 — Clear title to certin real estate. SRpt May 31.

HRes504 — Invstg Alaskan and domestic fisheries. Passed H May 30.

REPORTED — S71 (Adams) SRpt1727 May 31 — Repeal act as to Philippine currency re-serves on deposit in U S.

S2568 (Sheppard) SRpt1718 May 28 — Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

S3426 (Gillette) SRpt1719 May 29 — Amend AAA Act.

S3879 (Ellender) SRpt1723 May 30 — Amend Sec 15g Agri Mktg Act.

S3938 (Glass) SRpt1725 May 31 — Auth RFC purchase stock in Fed home loan banks, etc.

S3982 (Sheppard) SRpt1724 May 30 — Auth construct at military posts.

S3998 (Byrnes) SRpt1717 May 28 — Increase credit resources Commodity Credit Corp.

S4008 (Murray and others) SRpt1726 May 31 — Auth RFC loans to develop strategic minerals.

S4024 (Walsh) SRpt1716 May 28 — Auth construct naval aircraft.

HR9774 (Poage) HRpt2327 May 28 — Prompt deportatiion aliens engaged in espionage and sabotage.

HR9877 (Scrugham) HRpt2328 May 28 — Auth Secy Interior promulgate charges for Boulder Dam power.

HR9886 (Patman) HRpt2347 May 30 — Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

HR9896 (May) HRpt2338 May 29 — Auth construct at military posts.

HR9897 (May) HRpt2339 May 29 — Auth acquire additnl land at military posts.

HR9972 (DeRouen) HRpt2361 May 31 — Auth river and harbor improvements for natl defense.

NEW SENATE BILLS — S4050 (Clark, Mo) Military Aff — Establish Dept of Natl Defense.

S4053 (Smith) Finance — Provide for designation of an individual's domicile and residence when making income tax returns.

S4057 (Sheppard) Military Aff — Auth acquire additnl land for military purposes.

S4059 (Connally) Military Aff — Military training for CCC.

S4061 (Hughes) Commerce — Extend CAA jurisdiction over certin airmail services.

S4062 (Bridges) Military Aff — Establish natl home defense force.

S4067 (Lucas) Patents — Prevent publicatn of patents in natl interest.

S4070 (Wheeler and Schwartz) Interst Com — More uniform insurance coverage of coal miners.

S4071 (Lee) Immigratn — Prevent illegal entry of aliens.

S4075 (McCarran) Commerce — Extend CAA jurisdiction over certin airmail services.

SJR264 (Townsend for Barbour) Military Aff — Limit emergency powers of executive officers of U S.

SJR266 (Byrd) Finance — Temporary natl fiscal comman to work out govt economies.

SJR268 (Billo) Interst Com — Auth ICC to postpone effective date of order as to joint rates between motor carriers and forwarding companies.

SRes273 (Reynolds) Calendar — Ask info on number of aliens in govt.

NEW HOUSE BILLS — HR9899 (Lea) Interst & Forn Com — Extend CAA jurisdiction over certin airmail services. Also HR9924 (Flannery).

HR9900 (Maas) Naval Aff — Abolish Naval Academy for training of midshipmen and commission officers from civil life.

HR9903 (Snyder) Immigratn & Naturalizatn — Prevent illegal entry of aliens.

HR9905 (O'Leary) Merch Marine & Fisheries — Maintenance of essentl vessels affected by Neutrality Act.

HR9906 (Hoffman) Ways & Means — Relating to acquisition of form silver.

HR9907 (Vincent, Ky) Ways & Means — Amend Sec 2803c and 2903 Internl Rev Code.

HR9910 (Voorhis, Calif) Agri — Employ rural jobless on conservatiwn projects.

HR9918 (Bland) Merch Marine & Fisheries — Citizenship requirements for manning of vessels.

HR9925 (Mansfield) Rivers & Harbors — Auth improvement of rivers and harbors for natl defense.

HR9926 (Cooley) Bnkg & Currency — Increase credit resources Commodity Credit Corp.

HR9928 (Lanham) Patents — Prevent publicatn of inventns in natl interest.

HRes506 (Mrs. Rogers) Military Aff — Express sense of House as to funds for CMTC.

Week Ended May 25

NEW SENATE BILLS — S3998 (Byrnes) Bnkg & Currency — Increase credit resources of Commodity Credit Corp.

S4006 (Johnson, Calif) Bnkg & Currency — Amend Sec 3b Securities Act 1933 to increase limit of amount of an issue of securities which SEC may exempt.

S4007 (Johnson, Calif, & others) Agri & Forestry — Amend AAA Act 1938 to extend mktg quota provisions to lettuce and melons.

S4008 (Murphy & others) Military Aff — RFC loans for development of deposits of strategic minerals. Also S4013 (McCarran & Ashurst).

S4022 (Lundeen) Interst Com — Create Dept of Air Service.

S4024 (Walsh) Naval Aff — Auth construct naval aircraft.

S4027 (Walsh) Naval Aff — Reorganizatn of Navy Dept.

S4034 (Maloney) Agri & Forestry — Amend AAA Act.

S4038 (Bridges) Immigratn — Prohibit use of arms by aliens.

S4039 (Hayden & others) Irrigatn & Reclamatiwn — Auth Secy of Interior to promulgate rates for Boulder Dam power.

S4041 (McCarran) Educ & Labor — Establish division of aviatn educatn in U S Office of Educatn.

S4043 (Lee) Educ & Labor — Programs of adult civic educatn.

SJR257 (Billo) Approp — \$100,000,000 for Fed Surplus Commodities Corp to acquire surplus stocks of farm products to stabilize prices affected by the war.

SJR259 (Pepper) Forn Relatns — Govt sell its aircraft abroad.

SJR260 (Bailey) Commerce — Emergency

"GIVE MY BEST
TO THE FOLKS"

"Hope to be seeing you soon." . . . "Gee, it's swell to hear your voice." . . . "We're all well here."

No great words of business or state are these — just the homey, every-day conversations that are America. The thoughts and hopes and remembrances that bind families and friends together. The flow of understanding that helps to make this a united nation.

Always the Bell System stands ready to help . . . to do its part quickly, cheaply, courteously, in the manner of a friend.



provision for maintenance of essential vessels affected by Neutrality Act 1939.
 SJR261 (Maloney and Mead) Forn Relatns—Relief to afflicted areas of Europe.
 SJR263 (Byrnes) Govt Organizatin—Reorganizatin plans III and IV to take effect Jan. 30.
 SJR263 (Pepper) Forn Relatns—Aids short of war to Allies.
 SRes272 (Reynolds) Military Aff—Investg "Fifth Column" activities.

NEW HOUSE BILLS—HR9819 (Jones, Tex) Agri—Amend Soil Conservatin & Domestic Allotment Act and AAA Act.
 HR9823 (Alexander) World War Vets Legis—Veterans work program.
 HR9825 (May) Military Aff—Expedite strengthening of natl defense.
 HR9827 (Boren) Interstat & Forn Com—Training of civilian air pilots.
 HR9847 (Sacks) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Home Owners Loan Act by reducing interest, abolishing deficiency judgments, and providing moratorium on foreclosures.

HR9849 (Voorhis, Calif) Judic—Registratn of certn organizatns.
 HR9858 (Dies) Immigratin & Naturalizatin—Reduce quota immigratin; deport undesirable aliens.
 HR9862 (Snyder) Immigratin & Naturalizatin—Prevent illegal entry of aliens.
 HR9863 (McLaughlin) Judic—Amend Bankruptcy Act as to basis of property and exempt certn corps from chapter XI.
 HR9877 (Scrugham) Irrigatin & Reclamatin—Auth Secy of Interior promulgate charges for Boulder Dam power.

HR9881 (Hawks) Judic—Restrict use of arms by aliens.

HR9882 (Keogh) Revise of Laws—Repeal obsolete statutes and improve U S Code.

HR9883 (Healey) Agri—Amend Plant Quarantine Act 1912.

HR9884 (Randolph) Labor—Amend CCC Act.

HR9885 (Johnson) Okla—Military training for CCC.

HR9886 (Patman) Bnkg & Currency—Amend Fed Credit Union Act.

HR9888 (Lea) Interstat & Forn Com—Amend part II Interstat Commerce Act as to freight forwarders.

HR9891 (Randolph) Educatin—Adult civic education.

HR9892 (Connery) Patents—Aid Army and Navy in providing for natl defense.

HJR547 (Ditter) Approp—Approp for relief and work relief.

HJR548 (Harrington) Approp—\$100,000,000 for Fed Surplus Commodities Corp to acquire surplus stocks of farm products to stabilize prices affected by war.

HJR549 (Martin J Kennedy) Military Aff—Create natl defense authority to invstg natl defense requirements.

HCR68 (Havener) Rules—Joint committee study feasibility of standing H and S committees on civil aviation. Also HCR69 (Lemke).

HCR70 (Miller) Military Aff—Request Presdent to turn over War Resources Board Rpt of Oct 1939 to Military Aff Committee.

HRes494 (Sheppard) Rules—Invstg Pacific Coast petroleum deposits.

HRes495 (Crawford) Rules—Obtain names of holders, buyers and sellers of securities and commodities between May 1 and 20, 1940.

HRes496 (O'Toole) Rules—Invstg lack of strategic minerals.

HRes499 (Dies) Accounts—Pay of expenses Dies Committee invstg of un-American activities.

Government Program

Continued from Page 783

tion 11 (b) it is provided that SEC shall permit a registered holding company to continue control of one or more additional integrated public utility systems as determined by the hearing if, after notice and opportunity for hearing, it finds that:

A. Each of such additional systems cannot be operated as an independent system without the loss of substantial economies which can be secured by the retention of control by such holding company of such system.

B. All of such additional systems are located in one State, or in adjoining States, or in a contiguous foreign country, and

C. The continued combination of such systems under the control of such holding company is not so large (considering the state of the art and the area or region affected) as to impair the advantage of localized management, efficient operation, or the effectiveness of regulation.

Clause B probably will be the first which the commission will have to decide before the other clauses are gone into. Does it mean that all of such additional systems must be in the same State as the principal system? Does it mean that all of such additional systems must be themselves located in one State, or adjoining States, regardless of whether these States are in proximity to that in which the principal system is located?

Officials are not sure what is meant. But it is likely that SEC will interpret the

clause to mean that the additional systems will have to be in the same State or States adjoining the main system.

It is hard to guess how long this cumbersome procedure will take. Officials say they are proceeding slowly in order to be careful and fair. Problems and possible litigation are to be expected at every turn.

Earlier, in late February and early March, the commission had ordered several of the largest holding companies to submit integration plans under Section 11.

Interference With Financing

Another important development is the increasing tendency of SEC to dominate the financial policies of the power companies. It is known that the commission is considering an attempt to upset existing voting equities in some holding companies which have passed guaranteed dividends to preferred stockholders. The attitude seems to be that the passing of dividends over five or ten years is unjust to the preferred stockholders, who therefore should be given a larger voice in company management. Proceedings may come under Section 11, a part of which reads:

"It shall be the duty of the commission * * * to require by order * * * that each registered holding company * * * shall take such steps as the commission shall find necessary to insure that the corporate structure or continued existence of any company in the holding system does not unduly or unnecessarily complicate the structure, or unfairly or inequitably distribute voting power among the security holders of such system * * *"

SEC may soon interpret this section to give broad powers to reorganize corporations which it believes inequitable as now organized.

A case which shows the commission's desire to control is seen in the refusal to let Consumers Power and Light finance according to the plan which it filed with SEC. The company wanted to secure \$31,594,000 of which \$3,000,000 was to be in common stock to be taken by the parent corporation and the rest in 3 1/4 per cent first mortgage bonds.

SEC countered with the suggestion that \$13,000,000 be in stock and the rest in bonds. The purpose was to create new voting equities in the system and reduce the fixed charges to carry the new financing. The common stock was marketable, as several underwriters stood ready to subscribe.

The company did not want to create new voting power except in the parent company; therefore cut its bond issue to the commission's figure of \$18,594,000, but issued only the \$3,000,000 in stock instead of \$13,000,000. Thus \$10,000,000 in employment-creating investment was knocked out of the plan.

The arm's-length bargaining question has been a point of controversy within the SEC. In the case of the Dayton Power and Light Company, renewal of the question was ordered. A \$25,000,000 bond issue was allowed, however.

There was also the complicated business of the Associated Gas and Electric Company, bitter foe of the Holding Company Act in 1935, which was finally forced into receivership.

In the lurid case of the Union Electric Company of Missouri, hearings have been reopened as to charges of influencing local officials.

Federal Power Commission

As in the SEC, the control of the Federal Power Commission has slipped to the left in the past year under the chairmanship of Leland Olds, former executive secretary of the New York Power Authority and a personal friend of the President. Commissioner Manly, formerly a dominant force in the commission and once considered rather radical in his views, is now to the right of the majority of his colleagues without having changed his position.

Although the FPC has been engaged

mainly in relatively minor cases in recent months, two precedent-making decisions remain to be tested in the courts: the Otter Tail decision, handed down by the commission on May 1 and the New River case which the commission lost but is appealing.

The Otter Tail "discrimination" case, if upheld, will have a drastic effect on rates made by utilities with municipalities. The Otter Tail Power Company, a Minnesota corporation, furnished power to several communities in Minnesota and South Dakota. One of these communities, Fergus Falls, Minn., received a much lower rate, owing to the large amount of power used and because of certain tax and water right concessions made by the city.

FPC brought a proceeding on its own motion under the "discrimination" clause of Section 205 (b) of the Federal Power Act. After seven pages of justification as to its jurisdiction, the commission took twenty more pages to find that there was discrimination in the rates and ordered the Otter Tail company to put into effect the same wholesale rates for the other cities as it charged Fergus Falls, ignoring the special factors that went into the base of the Fergus Falls rate.

Commissioner Manly vigorously dissented from this short-cut method of rate fixing. While agreeing that there was discrimination, he charged that the commission had no authority to fix rates as it did:

There is some question whether [this] is a valid rate schedule within the meaning of the Federal Power Act and the rules and regulations of this commission. It is in fact an agreement or contract between the Otter Tail company and the city of Fergus Falls, signed in April, 1935, not only fixing the terms and conditions for the sale of electric energy by the utility to the city's distributing system, but also covering the disposition of important contractual and property rights and obligations created under the terms of another contract, then existing, which had been in effect since 1912 and would have continued until 1937. These rights and obligations related to such matters as the city's water rights in the Otter Tail River on which the power company's generating system is located, the waiver of the right of the city under the preceding contract to acquire that plant, and the obligation of the power company to furnish water free to the city from its reservoir.

Commissioner Manly went on to say that inclusion of such factors by the commission in a rate ordered to be put into effect "must inevitably cloud any determination of the justice and reasonableness of such rates."

"Short-cut methods in rate regulation," he concluded in his dissent, "may be highly desirable, in order to save the government, the utilities and the consumers, where possible, the expense and delay attendant upon involved rate cases. Nevertheless such methods cannot achieve their ends or escape shipwreck in the courts unless they are sound as regards both facts and procedure."

In the New River case the commission lost by a 2-to-1 decision in a special three-judge circuit court for the Fourth Circuit. FPC had contended that it had authority over the construction of a dam by the Appalachian Power Company on the New River at Radford, Va., and over rates for the power. A recapture clause was inserted in the license to be granted to Appalachian.

The company contend that the commission had no authority since the river was non-navigable, and began to build the dam. The commission had the court enjoin the construction. Then in the district court the commission lost on the question of jurisdiction. The court ruled the stream non-navigable and thus wholly under jurisdiction of the State.

On appeal the majority of the circuit court in sustaining the lower court ruling, declared:

The only practical effect of the issuance

of the injunction at this time would be to force the defendant company to accept a license with conditions as to property rights which, under the facts of the case, are properly subject to the regulatory laws of the State and not of the Federal Government.

FPC is appealing to the Supreme Court. Attorneys General of thirty States have already come into the case on the side of the company on grounds that the commission is trying to invade the regulatory field of the States.

The commission has been active also in the survey of power requirements and the interconnection of various power systems for national defense. In this connection, FPC is revising the national defense power map completed last Spring at the request of the War Department, but never made public. Thomas R. Tate, author of the power grid plan, has been working on the revision.

Work in the field of natural gas regulation has been moderately active. Ten new proceedings have been brought against companies under the Natural Gas Act.

Rural Electrification

Transferred to the Department of Agriculture by executive order last year the formerly independent Rural Electrification Administration, under former Ickes aide Harry Slattery, continues to be one of the most popular agencies of the New Deal. The Senate, however, is balking at a proposed increase in funds. The budget called for \$40,000,000 to be borrowed from RFC. Congressman Rankin, REA's champion in the House, was successful in raising the ante to \$100,000,000. The Senate cut back to a \$40,000,000 appropriation which is likely to be the final figure, though the conferees have not yet agreed.

REA reports that its business is better this year than last. Construction went forward at the rate of 500 miles per day in the Fall and Winter on REA-financed power systems. In the Spring REA loans totaled about \$270,000,000, which should sum up to about 250,000 miles of rural lines to furnish some 850,000 rural homes with power. Some 200,000 miles of line are in operation and more than half a million meters are connected.

Applications for REA loans totaled about \$70,000,000 in May. Questions have been raised as to the ultimate repayment of the cost to the government. Last year one of the best cooperatives in Ohio petitioned for tax relief on grounds that it could not pay out. Since much of the program is in "thin" territory which private power companies could not develop on a paying basis, it is to be expected that there will be some losses which in effect are a subsidy. But if a subsidy were not needed, there would be no point in the program.

REA officials still express optimism as to repayments which are comparatively light at the start, since the loan contracts specify a slowly increasing level of principal and interest payments as the projects become established. Records thus far are not conclusive since the oldest REA system has been in operation only a little more than four years and the amount advanced to borrowers has doubled in little more than a year.

It is claimed that not one dollar of the loans advanced has been charged off by REA or transferred to an inactive account; that "no losses have been experienced on any loans and there have been no foreclosures."

New efforts are being made to boost power demands. A "Farm Electric Equipment Tour" has been on the road in eighteen States and already has been seen by 300,000.

Costs of line construction have been cut by REA's experience. Costs per mile have declined to about \$750 on the average and are less than \$500 in several large Texas

Continued on Page 813

The Week in Commodities: Index at New Low as War News Encourages Selling

WHOLESALE commodity prices declined to a new low for the year last week as further liquidation came into the market because of the adverse situation in Europe. The Annalist Index closed at 79.8 on June 1, lowest since last August and a decline of four-tenths of a point as compared with the previous week. Grain prices were easy, with wheat down about three cents a bushel and rye losing 2½ cents. Corn declined about a cent. Cotton was steady but silk declined. Wool scored a small gain. Tin resumed its advance and rose to the highest levels of the year. Copper was steady on good export demand. Among the more speculative items, rubber, cocoa and sugar improved.

DAILY COMMODITY PRICES

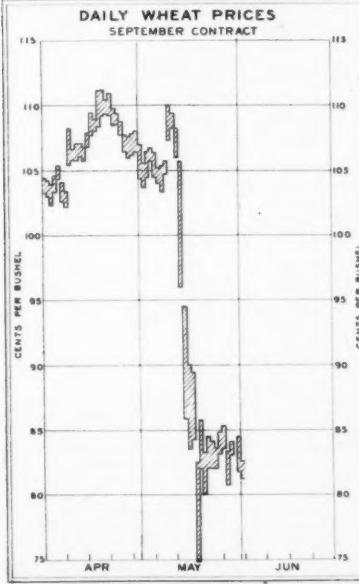
	Cot-ton	Futures	Spot	Wheat	Corn	Hogs	Index	Index
May 27	10.26	1.02%	.80	5.44	52.95	155.0		
May 28	10.20	1.01%	.79	5.15	52.24	153.2		
May 29	10.24	1.02%	.79	4.77	52.51	153.1		
May 30	Holiday							
May 31	9.93	.99%	.78	5.12	52.17	153.0		
June 1	9.91	1.00%	.78	5.24	52.34	153.7		
June 3	9.84	1.00%	.79	5.10	52.22	153.3		
June 4*	9.85	.99%	.79	5.15	52.51	153.3		

*Approximate.

THE GRAINS

Wheat futures declined 2½ to 3 cents a bushel last week as trading ebbed to the lowest level of the entire year. According to Chicago observers, news from Europe was bad enough to warrant a sharp decline in prices, but speculators remained on the sidelines because of the recently established minimum prices.

Despite the dullness of last week's trading, prices covered a wide range. Market observers point out that the present market is unusually sensitive, with small orders being able to push prices sharply higher or lower. On Tuesday, for example, prices slumped 5 cents under the Monday highs on only a few transactions. An equally swift rebound took place in the late trading. On Friday prices again dropped sharply.



The uncertain price movements of the last two weeks have carried prices to within striking distance of the minimum quotations posted by the government. Some speculators believe that these minimum levels will be tested before long because harvesting is proceeding in some sections and selling will soon come into the spot markets. There are no minimum prices for cash grain, but weakness in that variety will have an adverse effect upon futures.

In spite of the unsatisfactory action of prices since the extreme lows were established on May 18 and the threats of cash selling, a certain degree of optimism has

developed in trading circles. The panic that reigned in the wheat pits for a while has been replaced by a quiet confidence. The recent steadiness in stock prices and the upward trend in domestic business have both served to reassure wheat traders. As the action of prices proves, that confidence has not turned into actual buying orders as yet, but many authorities feel that any bit of "good news" from Europe will find immediate reflection in higher prices.

Excellent growing weather has caused further upward revisions in wheat crop estimates. One authority last week placed the total crop at 712,000,000 bushels, more than 110,000,000 bushels above the average trade guess a few months ago. The general opinion, however, leans toward a crop of 690,000,000 bushels, or slightly more, which would be enough to cover estimated domestic requirements. Earlier this season crop observers were predicting

a crop at least 60,000,000 bushels under requirements.

Exports continue most discouraging, with only 5,000 bushels leaving these shores in the week ended May 25. Season shipments are now placed at 21,654,000 bushels, as compared with 67,682,000 bushels in the comparable weeks of last year. The export situation, moreover, is clouded by the threats of Italian entrance into the war. Should this happen, the American market for wheat will be further curtailed since the Italian Navy would probably close the Mediterranean to commercial shipping.

Featuring the wheat market in recent weeks has been the continued buying of mills. Most of these purchases are against flour sales made some time ago and the mills are taking advantage of current low prices to fulfill contracts and obtain additional supplies. Like the speculators, however, the mills are not rushing for grain.

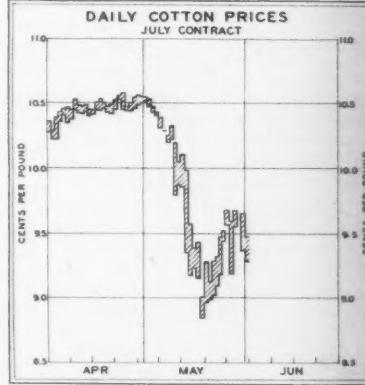
Corn prices declined 1 to 2 cents a bushel last week in slow trading. Selling in futures was based on the decline in cash prices because of selling by farmers. Spot sales, though, ceased when the price declined below 60 cents in Illinois central stations.

Trade reports indicate that "large quantities" of government-held corn are being moved from the interior to Great Lakes ports for eventual shipment into Canada, where the grain will represent an emergency reserve. Aside from the movement to Canada, exports have been small, although Argentina continued to make large shipments abroad.

July oats and all deliveries of rye and soy beans sold at the minimum prices last week. The bulk of trading in soy beans was carried on at the minimum levels. Some interests made deliveries against May oats in Canadian grain, the first imports into the Chicago area in five years

COTTON

On the smallest volume of trading in four weeks, cotton futures declined moderately. At Saturday's close prices were off 8 to 16 points. Highlighting the week was the continued strength of the old crop futures and near-by new-type options. Buying of the near-by options reflects the tight supply situation and the discouraging outlook for cotton exports next season. With the war cutting off larger and larger portions of the American export market, traders fear a huge surplus of fiber next year.



Actual cotton exports continue poor. For May, shipments totaled about 225,000 bales, as compared with 345,000 bales in the previous month and 143,000 bales in May, 1939. Last January shipments aggregated 1,030,000 bales, while in December they were 717,000 bales. Exports for the ten months ended May were 3,900,000 bales, including barter cotton, as against 3,100,000 bales last season. Unless the Allies step up purchases considerably, exports in the 1940-41 season may fall below the fifty-year low record established in the 1938-39 period.

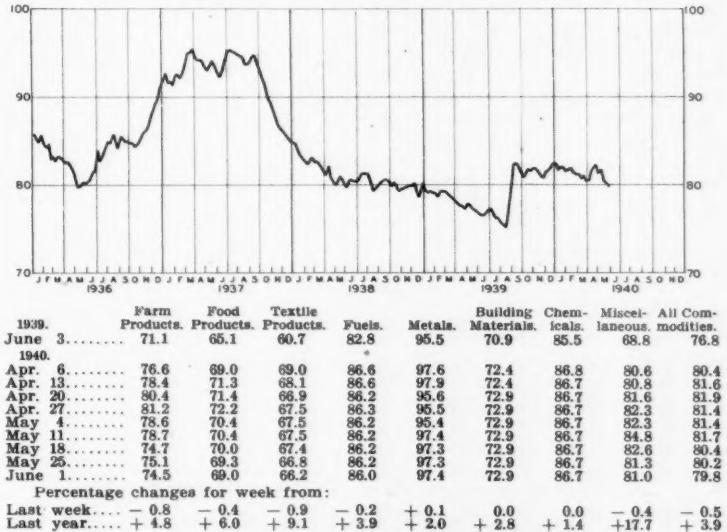
MOVEMENT OF AMERICAN COTTON
(Thousands of running bales; as reported by the New York Cotton Exchange)

Wk Ending Thursday Yr.'s
May 30, 1940, May 23, June 1, Chge.
1940. 1940. P. C.

Movement Int'l Sights:
During week... 82 125 103 - 20
Since Aug. 1... 13,181 13,099 8,954 + 47
Deliveries to Domestic Mills:
During week... 96 114 114 - 16
Since Aug. 1... 6,920 6,824 5,580 + 24
Exports:
During week... 68 33 38 + 79
Since Aug. 1... 5,827 5,759 3,141 + 86
Visible Supply (Thursday):
U. S. A. only... 4,755 4,837 4,547 + 5

Conditions in the unfinished goods market remain very quiet and the slackness of trade is beginning to cause many complaints. According to trade reports, domestic mill activity slackened considerably in the closing weeks of May and still further curtailment is likely unless incoming business improves in the immediate future. The relatively good showing of department-store sales—although volume

THE ANNALIST WEEKLY INDEX OF WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES (1926=100)



SPOT PRICES OF IMPORTANT COMMODITIES

(New York Prices Except as Noted)

	June 1, 1940.	May 25, 1940.	June 3, 1939.
Wheat, No. 2 red, c. i. f., domestic (bu.)	\$1.00%	\$1.03%	\$0.97%
Corn, No. 2 yellow (bu.)	.78%	.79%	.66%
Oats, No. 2 white (bu.)	.47%	.48%	.47%
Rye, No. 2 Western domestic, c.i.f. (bu.)	.63%	.65%	.72%
Barley, malting (bu.)	.70%	.68%	.62%
Flour, spring patents (bbl.)	5.10	5.25	5.05-5.25
Cattle, good and choice heavy steers, average, Chicago (100 lb.)	10.38	10.44	10.56
Hogs, good and choice, avg., Chic. (100 lb.)	5.12	5.29	6.46
Beef, Western dressed steers, 700 lbs. and up, good and choice, average (100 lb.)	16.88	16.88	16.00
Hams, smoked, 10-12 lbs. (lb.)	1.725	1.725	.20%
Pork, meat (100 lb.)	16.25	16.25	20.87%
Lard, steam, Western (100 lb.)	5.80	5.90	6.70
Sugar, raw, duty-paid (lb.)	.0275	.0275	.0286
Sugar, refined (lb.)	.0450	.0450	.0445
Coffee, Santos, No. 4 (lb.)	.0725	.0725	.0750
Cocoa, Accra (lb.)	.0502	.0481	.0498
Cotton, middling upland (lb.)	.1010	.1011	.0978
Wool tops (lb.)	.95	.94	.86
Silk, 75% seripane, Japan, 13-15 (lb.)	2.77	2.805	2.58
Rayon, 150 denier, first quality (lb.)	.53	.53	.51
Worsted Yarn, Bradford, 2-40s, halfblood weaving (lb.)	1.5875	1.6375	1.31%
Cotton yarn, carded 20-2 warp (lb.)	.22%	.23	.22
Printcloth, 38½-inch, 64x60, 5.35 (yd.)	.04%	.04%	.04%
Cotton sheeting, brown, 36-inch, 56x60, 4.00, unbranded double cuts (yd.)	.05%	.05%	.05
Hides, light native cows, Chicago (lb.)	.10%	.10%	.11
Rubber, plant ribbed smoked sheets (lb.)	.22	.2050	.1645
Petroleum, crude, at well, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for 10 fields (bbl.)	1.1970	1.2095	1.147
Gasoline, at refinery, Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter avg. for refin'g centers (gal.)	.0520145	.0520145	.0485
Pig Iron, Iron Age composite (gross ton.)	22.61	22.61	20.61
Finished Steel, Iron Age composite (100 lb.)	2.361	2.291	2.236
Steel scrap, Iron Age composite (gross ton.)	18.17	17.92	14.21
Copper, electrolytic, delivered Conn. (lb.)	.11%	.1125	.10
Lead (lb.)	.0502	.0502	.0475
Tin, Straits (lb.)	.55	.53	.49
Zinc, East St. Louis (lb.)	.06	.06	.04%
Silver, Handy & Harman official (oz.)	.35%	.35%	.42%
Cottonseed oil, crude, bleachable, s. e., immediate (lb.)	.0500	.0500	.05%
Paper, newsroll contract (ton)	.50	.50	.50
Paper, wrapping, No. 1 Kraft (lb.)	.0525	.0525	.05

*Prices for previous Friday.

last week only equaled the 1939 period—has thus far brought little business to cotton mills.

The difficulty, of course, is that there was too much forward buying in the final quarter of last year. There are indications, however, that department-store sales may take a turn for the better in the near future, especially if the weather continues good. On Monday and Tuesday department store sales jumped sharply as a spell of hot weather hit the Eastern seaboard.

COPPER

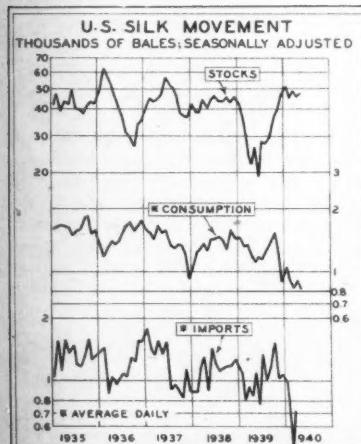
Futures rallied about 20 points last week on a limited number of transactions. The small gains in futures, however, do not fully reflect the vast improvement that took place in the spot market and trade sentiment.

Thanks to a last minute burst of buying, domestic copper sales for all of May reached 84,086 tons, largest for that month since 1929 with the possible exception of 1933, when a speculative boom was getting under way. Sales last month compare favorably with 41,701 tons in April, but are below the February peak of 147,197 tons.

The export picture has improved to a marked degree. Late last week it was reliably reported that Great Britain was negotiating for 10,000 tons at 11½ cents or higher. Additional supplies will be purchased when needed and if the red metal can be shipped soon enough. England's decision to buy copper from American companies is quite a surprise since she controls the important Rhodesian copper mines. This paradox, however, is explained by the fact that copper from English owned African mines must now go around the Cape of Good Hope. Shipment from America is faster.

SILK

Futures held in a narrow range and closed about unchanged despite weakness in the spot market. The poor May statistics were released too late in the week to affect the market, although traders have come to the point where they pay very little attention to figures anyway. On Monday the market declined 6 to 10 cents before recovering.



May consumption totaled only 18,997 bales, lowest for any month since about 1918 and carrying our index of consumption (in which 100 equals estimated normal), to the lowest levels in more than two decades. In May, 1939, America used 26,150 bales, while in 1937 35,278 were consumed by domestic mills. The continued decline in consumption reflects the high cost of silk and the constant inroads of rayon and other competing fibers—the newest of which is Nylon.

Other figures are somewhat more encouraging. New York warehouse stocks at the close of May were 43,285 bales, a slight increase, as compared with the previous month, but much below the recent high of 59,000 bales in January. Imports continue at a relatively low level, but any increase in prices would probably result

in larger imports as the Japanese sought to benefit by the rally.

SUGAR

Domestic futures declined 1 to 3 points in an unusually dull market. World options, on the other hand, rose 10 to 13 points as compared with the close of the preceding week and more than 25 points as contrasted with the lows of May 22. The rally in world futures was attributed to a technical situation whereby those options were selling at too great a discount as compared with "U. S." grades.

On Monday of this week it was revealed that France had already bought 25,000 tons of refined sugar, or more than double the previous estimates. New York brokers asserted that the destruction of many sugar fields and factories in Northern France is responsible for the renewed interest. Large sales are also being made to many countries around the Mediterranean, but traders assert that Italian entrance into the war would mean loss of those markets.

The refined market is quiet. Withdrawals against old contracts continue fairly steady, but little new business is reported. A continuation of the present seasonal weather should stimulate consumption, although many large consumers already have sufficient amounts on hand. Any sharp rally in futures, though, would probably set the raw market buzzing.

HIDES

Hide futures dropped over 100 points last week before support was uncovered. Several options reached new lows for the last two years or more. Some improvement took place in the closing days of the week and final prices were down 24 to 38 points.

Recent statistics are a stand-off. April consumption of all leathers totaled 1,727,000 hides, as compared with 1,879,000 in the previous month and 1,788,000 hides a year ago. In the early part of 1939 monthly consumption went over the 2,350,000 mark. At the close of April (latest available) visible stocks in all hands were 12,496,000 hides, a new low for the current decline and only slightly above the fifty-year bottom established last October. The decline in consumption and the drop in stocks serve to offset each other.

April shoe output was disappointing, with the official figures released by the Census Bureau about 500,000 pairs below previous trade guesses. The government agency placed April output at 31,019,000 pairs, as compared with 34,551,000 pairs in March and 33,058,000 pairs last year. Our index of boot and shoe output declined to 106 per cent of normal for April, lowest for any month since the severe curtailment period at the close of 1937.

COCOA

After an early dip following the news of the surrender of the Belgian Army, futures rallied about 30 points and ended the week with gains running to 20 points. Volume of trading, however, failed to increase on the rally and most traders were extremely careful when making commitments. Current prices are close to the lows of the year.

The British Parliament was told last week that the mid-season crops of the Gold Coast and Nigeria would be destroyed as purchased because of the shortage of storage space and curtailment in export demand. Other cocoa already stored would be re-examined and all that is unfit for sale would be destroyed. How much cocoa will thus be removed from the market is unknown.

According to the Department of Commerce, ten chocolate manufacturers increased their sales 13 per cent in April, although volume was 28 per cent under the March total. May sales were poor, according to trade reports.

LA RUE APPLEGATE.

COMMODITY FUTURES PRICES

(Grains at Chicago; Others at New York)

Daily Range

	July	October	December	January	March	May
Cotton—New:	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
May 27.....	9.85	9.79	8.94	8.85	8.78	8.77
May 28.....	9.79	9.57	8.76	8.42	8.65	8.36
May 29.....	9.83	9.79	8.82	8.74	8.73	8.64
May 30—Holiday						
May 31.....	9.79	9.59	8.79	8.61	8.70	8.52
June 1.....	9.59	9.49	8.68	8.57	8.59	8.50
June 1 close.....	9.59 t		8.64 t		8.54@.57	
Week's range.....	9.85	9.49	8.94	8.42	8.85	8.36
Previous week.....	9.70	9.14	8.85	8.47	8.76	8.38
Contract	10.82	7.90	10.29	8.25	10.18	8.35
range	{ Ja. 3	Se. 1	Ap. 17	No. 1 Ap. 17	My. 18 Ap. 17	My. 17 My. 18

Old and New Contracts: Traded week ended Friday, May 31, 445,000 bales; previous week, 617,800; year ago, 368,500

Cotton—

High. Low. High. Low. High. Low. High. Low.

May 27..... .85% .83% .85% .83% .85% .84% .85% .84%

May 28..... .83% .81% .83% .80% .84% .81% .83% .81%

May 29..... .83% .83% .84% .83% .84% .83% .83% .83%

May 30—Holiday

May 31..... .84% .81% .84% .81% .85% .82% .86% .87%

June 1..... .82% .81% .82% .81% .83% .82% .84% .85%

June 1 close..... .81% t .82% t .82% t .81% t .83% t .84% t .85% t .86% t

Week's range..... .85% .81% .85% .80% .85% .81% .85% .86%

Previous week..... .85% .80% .85% .80% .85% .81% .85% .86%

Week June 3, 1939..... .79% .77% .79% .76% .80% .78% .80% .86%

Contract

range { Ap. 22 My. 18 Ap. 18 My. 18 My. 27 My. 28 Ja. 3 Se. 1

Traded week ended Friday, May 31, 50,518,000 bushels; previous week, 144,426,000

year ago, 96,301,000

Weekly Range

Week Ended

—June 1, 1940—

High. Low. High. Low. High. Date. Low. Date. High. Low.

Corn: July63% .60% .61% t .63% .60% .69% May 10 .52% Oct. 23 .52% .50%

Sept.63 .60 .60% t .62% .59% .70 May 10 .52% May 18 .53% .52%

Dec.59% .57% .58% t .60 .58% .60 May 23 .57% May 31 .54% .52%

*Bushels traded 10,835,000 26,390,000 31,484,000

Week Ended

—June 3, 1939—

High. Low. High. Date. Low. Date. High. Low.

Corn: July34% .33% .33% t .35% .33% .39 Apr. 18 .30% Oct. 9 .34% .33%

Sept.32% .31% .31% t .33% .31% .35% Apr. 18 .30% May 15 .33% .32%

*Bushels traded 2,288,000 7,447,000 8,433,000

Week Ended

—June 3, 1939—

High. Low. High. Date. Low. Date. High. Low.

Rye: July47% .44% .45 t .51% .47% .76 Dec. 18 .38% May 18 .54% .52%

Sept.50 .46% .46% t .53 .47% .76% Apr. 22 .40% May 18 .56% .53%

Dec.50% .48 .49 t .50% May 29 .48 May 31 .45% .49%

*Bushels traded 2,754,000 9,661,000 4,548,000

Week Ended

—June 3, 1939—

High. Low. High. Date. Low. Date. High. Low.

Cocoa: July 4.85 4.49 4.77 t 4.90 4.35 6.95 Sept. 6 4.35 May 21 4.40 4.23

Sept. 4.90 4.56 4.85 n 4.98 4.41 6.55 Sept. 12 4.41 May 21 4.52 4.33

Dec. 5.00 4.64 4.93 t 5.00 4.52 6.50 May 10 4.52 May 21 4.68 4.52

Jan. 4.79 4.77 4.96 n 4.80 4.78 6.25 May 13 4.68 May 18 4.60 4.60

Mar. 5.05 4.76 5.03 t 5.15 4.63 6.55 May 10 4.63 May 21 4.79 4.68

May 5.10 n 5.10 n 6.16 May 1 5.06 May 18 4.91 4.91

Contract traded 845 1,924 * 535

Coffee—A (No. 7):

July 3.99 n 3.72 3.72 4.85 Sept. 12 3.70 May 16

Sept. 4.04 n 3.72 3.72 4.32 Feb. 1 3.70 May 16

Dec. 4.05 4.08 4.08 n 4.46 Feb. 21 4.05 May 31

Contracts traded 3 2 * 227

Coffee—D (Santos No. 4):

July 5.60 5.65 n 5.62 5.60 6.85 Sept. 14 5.57 May 16 6.15 6.00

Sept. 6.01 5.73 5.96 n 5.80 5.66 6.54 Nov. 8 5.66 May 21 6.14 6.04

Dec. 6.17 5.89 6.10 n 5.90 5.78 6.50 Jan. 17 5.78 May 15 6.25 6.12

Mar. 6.15 6.05 6.20 n 5.90 5.86 6.34 Mar. 8 5.86 May 16 6.33 6.20

May 6.27 6.05 6.20 n 6.20 May 7 5.92 May 10 6.32 6.19

Contracts traded 83 44 * 227

Cottonseed Oil:

July 6.20 5.92 5.98@6.05 6.55 5.87 7.65 Dec. 18 5.87 May 21 6.63 6.48

Sept. 6.28 5.98 6.02@6.06 6.63 5.88 7.37 Feb. 9 5.88 May 21 6.81 6.65

Oct. 6.28 5.99 6.04@6.06 6.65 5.91 7.35 Feb. 17 5.91 May 21 6.85 6.72

Dec. 6.27 6.03 6.12 t 6.70 6.04 7.31 May 10 6.03 May 28 6.93 6.78

Jan. 6.34 6.07 6.10 t 6.42 6.01 6.42 May 21 6.01 May 21 6.93 6.82

Contracts traded 347 1,212 409

Hides:

June 10.09 8.80 8.68 n 10.54 9.00 16.67 Sept. 23 8.80 May 28 11.20 10.72

Sept. 10.37 9.15 9.88 t 10.90 9.15 16.19 Jan. 3 9.15 May 21 11.60 11.10

Dec. 10.56 9.57 10.12@10.18 11.10 9.40 15.85 Mar. 9 9.40 May 21 11.90 11.41

Mar. 10.75 9.82 10.35 n 11.28 10.00 15.10 Mar. 7 9.82 May 28 12.18 11.83

Contracts traded 754 2,277 600

Contracts traded 754 2,277 600

Contracts traded 1,233 2,244 420

Sugar—No. 3 ("U. S."): July 1.87 1.77 1.87 n 1.91 1.71 3.04 Sept. 8 1.71 May 22 1.99 1.97

Sept. 1.93 1.83 1.91@1.92 1.96 1.74 3.01 Sept. 7 1.74 May 22 2.03 2.01

Jan. 1.87 1.78 1.86@1.87 1.96 1.72 2.12 May 13 1.72 May 22 2.01 1.99

Mar. 1.92 1.83 1.89@1.90 1.99 1.75 2.16 May 13 1.75 May 22 2.05 2.02

May 1.94 1.88 1.93@1.94 1.98 1.85 2.19 May 13 1.85 May 22 2.05 2.02

Contracts traded 1,233 2,244 420

Sugar—No. 4 ("World"):

July 1.27 1.08% 1.26 @1.27 1.32% 1.01% 2.56 Sept. 8 1.01% May 22 1.37 1.26%

Sept. 1.23% 1.06% 1.21@1.22% 1.30% 9.74 2.53 Sept. 8 9.74% May 22 1.16 1.12

Mar. 1.26 1.14 1.25@1.26% 1.30

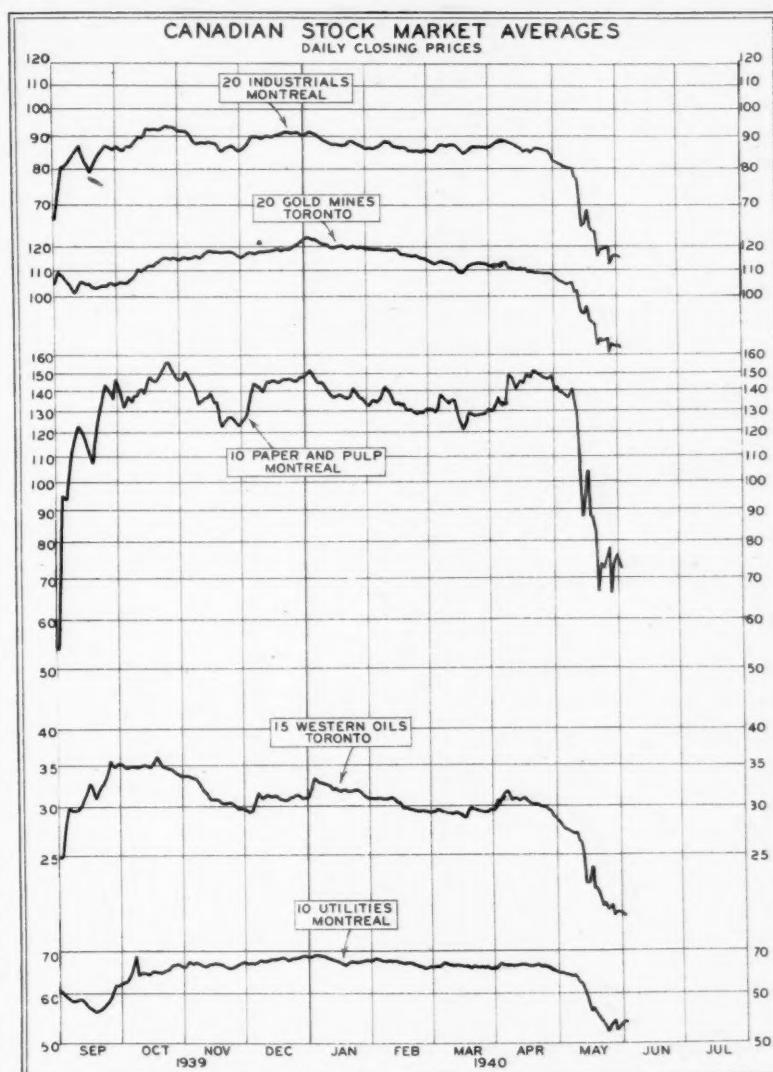
Dissatisfaction With Canadian War Effort Increases; Growth of Power Industry

THAT Canadians are still dissatisfied with the government's war program is evident not only from reports reaching New York via Canadian visitors but also from the many "letters to the editor" appearing in the daily press. And the newspapers themselves continue to demand changes in governmental personnel with a view to including industrial executives and excluding politics. In some respects, this situation is not unlike the one in the United States, where the President has been forced by popular opinion to create a National Defense Commission, composed of leading industrial and other experts, which is responsible solely to him. The commission is still only an advisory body, but the public clamor for an independent authority with powers to execute its plans and enforce orders will eventually compel Mr. Roosevelt to raise the commission to that state of independence desired by the public.

Among the proposals to speed the Dominion war effort were: The appointment of Major Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton to head the Canadian war services, the formation of a national government and the resignation of Prime Minister King in favor of Finance Minister Ralston. The Finance Minister, incidentally, introduced a bill authorizing him to borrow up to \$750,000,000 for refunding and general purposes.

It is not exactly clear in what way the war program will be speeded by the adoption of these proposals. The real nature of the problem cannot be solved by a change in the political situation. What is needed is the bringing of industrialists into the government. Unless the policies of Prime Minister King are such that he cannot and will not seek the cooperation of the country's industrialists, there is no reason why Canadian industrial experts cannot be called into the government to organize the efficient and rapid production of implements of war. If President Roosevelt can do it, certainly Prime Minister King can.

Perhaps one concrete proposal may be advanced. The Canadian papers have carried Henry Ford's statement that he could, in time, produce 1,000 airplanes a day. If Mr. Ford could do this in the United States he might well be able to assist materially in developing the Dominion aircraft industry. Canada is fortunate in having an automobile industry which, if only a min-



ature of the American automotive industry, is just as efficient. Why not commission all or a large part of these plants to make airplanes on a mass production basis? Of course, there are a great many

objections and obstacles to effectuating such a plan. For one thing, it is doubtful if the motor car manufacturers would care to give up entirely their automobile business. It would also take time to change

Transactions on the Montreal Exchange

Saturday, June 1

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chg.	
50 Acme Glove pf.....	52	50	50	2,350 Dom Tar..	4	3	3		
25 Agnew	10	10	10	20 Dom Tar. pf.	82	82	82		
16 Agnew pf....100	108	108	108	730 Dom Tar. pf.	73½	72	72		
1 A.B. Grain	1	1	1	870 Dryden	5	4	5		
475 Elginia	8	7	8	60 Eastr Dair. ....	.60	.60	.60	
25 AngTel pf	46	46	46	50 Electr.	8	8	8		
647 Asbes	18	16	18	120 Fam Play.	20	20	20		
448 A Brew	13	12½	13	445 Fndtn	7	6	6		
4 A Brew pf.112	112	112	112	135 Gatineau	11½	11½	11½		
1,745 Bathurst	9½	8	8½	51 Gatineau pf.	83	80	80		
10 Bwlt Gr. pf.37	37	37	37	15 Gatineau rts.	1½	1½	1½		
387 Bell	152	150	152	1,315 G St. war.	54	54	54		
3,160 Brazil	7	5½	5½	70 GST war. pr.75	75	75	75		
145 Bsc Pow.	25	25	25	70 Guad.	5	5	5		
1,050 Brule	5	4¾	4¾	95 Gund.	3½	3½	3½		
12 Bldg Pro.	13	12	13	225 Ind. Gasum.	3½	3½	3½		
300 Bulolo	14½	14½	14½	625 H Bridge	3½	3	3		
651 Can Cem	4½	3½	4	775 Hlring	10	10	10		
96 CanCem pf.82	75	75	75	1,230 H Smith.	14	11½	13		
55 Can FrG.	11½	11½	11½	60 H Smith pf.	85	85	85		
20 Can FrG B 14½	14½	14½	14½	4,020 Imp Oil.	11½	11½	11½		
1 Can Ind pf.60	60	60	60	1,250 Imp Oil pf.	12½	12½	12½		
175 N. N. Pw.	11	10½	10½	500 Imp Tof. pf.	65	65	65		
688 Can SS	3½	3½	3½	25 Ind Accp.	22½	22½	22½		
1,629 Can SS pf.	13	11	11½	100 IntBriza pf.	21	21	21		
160 Cdn Bsh.	36	34	34	4,036 Nickel.	29½	27½	26		
3,205 Cdn Car	7½	6	6½	50 Int P&P pf.	51	51	51		
471 Cdn Car pf.13½	13	13	13	2,767 Int Pete.	17½	15½	15½		
1,146 Cel	24	21	23	103 Int Pw.	80	80	80		
65 Cel Corp.	107	107	107	15 Ind Pw.	120	120	120		
90 Cel Corp.	14	14	14	310 Lake Wed.	14	14	14		
100 Cdn Cott.	101	101	101	10 Lk Wd. pf.	110	110	110		
145 C.F. Inv.	10	10	10	60 Lang.	13½	13	13		
1,855 Alcohol A.	1.85	1.75	1.75	20 L Secord.	10½	10	10		
600 Alcohol B.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1,150 Massey.	3½	3½	3½		
50 Cdn Loc.	7	7	7	30 McColl.	5½	5½	5½		
5,309 Cpr	4½	4	4½	4,549 Mtl Pow.	27½	25	25		
175 Cockshutt.	32	30	30	920 Mtl. Brew.	46	43	43		
1,545 Seagull.	23	20	21½	100 N Bore.	36	36	36		
1,045 Seagull.	23	20	21½	850 N Sti. Carr.	41	35	41		
720 Dom Brid.	24½	24	24	55 Niag. Wire.	21½	21	21		
1,061 DomCoal pf.	17	16	16	1,514 Noranda. ....	.49	.49	.49	
80 Dom Gas.	120	116	120	350 Ogilvie.	25	23	23		
3,160 DomSACB.	8½	6½	7½	5 Ogilvie pf.	146	146	146		
150 Dom Store.	3½	3½	3½	250 Ott. Car.	7	7	7		

CANADIAN STOCKS

Stock orders executed on the Montreal and
Toronto Stock Exchanges at regular com-
mission rates, or net New York markets
quoted upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION
40 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS						STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.				
1 Ott Elect Ry	9	8	9	20 Wpg El pf.	6	6	6				
15 Ott Pow. E.	12	12	12	275 Zeller's ...	10	10	10				
413 Pow Corp.	6½	6½	6½	BANKS							
5,071 Price Corp.	12	11	11	38 Nat'l Min. ...	140	140	140				
100 Price Pw.	60	60	60	116 Com. ...	151	145	150				
445 Que Pow.	14½	14	14½	199 Mt. ...	185	190	195				
10 Regent Corp.	3¾	3¾	3¾	21 Scotia ...	300	300	300				
100 St. John Pw.	90	88	90	146 Royal ...	158	155	158				
70 Sas Pw	100	100	100	\$63,250 Dom. Can.							
2,355 Sti Corp.	23	24	24	1952 34% 99%	99%	99%	99%				
1,986 Sti Cl A Pw	12½	11	12	CURE MARKET							
180 Sti Flur.	18	18	18	11,180 Abitibi ...	110	.75	1.10				
720 Sti Paf. Pw	27½	24½	27½	2,290 Abitib 6 pf.	6	5	6				
1,855 Shawinigan	18	16½	18	200 Aluminium.	92	91	91				
350 Sherwin	7	7	7	325 Bathurst B.	24	2	21				
110 Simp Pw.	80	80	80	507 Beaumarsh.	3½	3½	3½				
400 Steel Corp.	94	94	97	25 Br & R. ...	36	34	34				
70 Steel Pw.	66	66	66	1,280 Cen. Oil ...	174	174	174				
1,255 Unl Steel.	3¾	3	3½	93 C B Pack.	12	12	12				
50 Vizau	3	3	3	10 Cal C Pack pf.	96	96	96				
1 Wabasso	24	24	24	505 Can Sug.	28	24	27				
20 W Groc.	60	60	60	25 Can Malt.	34	34	34				
110 Wilsil Ltd.	20	16½	20	42 C N Pw pf	90	90	90				
1,240 Wpg El A.	1.10	1.10	1.10	405 Cdn Brew.	1.60	1.30	1.35				
500 Wpg El B.	1.10	1.10	1.10	396 Cdn Br. pf	25	24	23				
				50 C Dredge.	16	16	16				

remained a stalemate as far as business activity was concerned.

Statistical evidence of improvement in business activity will therefore have to await the publication of the May figures. Some indication of a coming rise is obvious from the weekly car loadings figures. And the nature of this gain is also evident from the fact that car loadings have risen most in the non-agricultural classifications. The fact that the rank and file of Canadians have finally become aroused over the course of the war and

pression years, from 18.1 billion kilowatt hours in 1930 to 28.4 in 1939. The average annual gain in this nine-year period was also about 1.1 billions.

The Great Depression, in other words,

should continue for the remainder of the year, upwards of thirty billion kilowatt hours will have been generated, a gain of approximately 1.7 billions over the 1939 yearly total, and a much larger gain than

FREIGHT CAR LOADINGS

	Week Ended	May 25, 1940.	May 18, 1939.	May 27, 1938.
Grain and products....	6,071	5,347	5,093	
Livestock.....	1,215	1,391	1,002	
Coal.....	4,766	4,942	4,479	
Coke.....	378	361	346	
Lumber.....	2,908	2,980	2,129	
Pulpwood.....	1,105	846	938	
Pulp and paper.....	2,928	3,010	1,691	
Other forest products.....	1,598	1,566	1,810	
Ore.....	3,292	3,725	2,795	
L. c. l. merchandise.....	12,264	13,728	10,910	
Miscellaneous.....	13,394	15,167	10,379	
Total.....	49,919	53,063	41,572	
Total.....	85.2	83.2	70.9	

\$1929-100; adjusted for seasonal variation.

its threat to the empire as well as the Dominion is a good omen of not only coming political change but also of more active pursuit of the armaments program. It, furthermore, provides a forecast of the trend of industrial production not only for the duration of the war, but even past that if the Allies should lose.

Power Industry Continues Amazing Growth

If there is one industry in Canada that is able to meet all wartime demands on its capacity it is the electric power industry. Canada's electric power output has been increasing at a rapid rate. In fact, it has been increasing more rapidly than the United States industry. The accompanying table which shows the total electric power generated since 1919 is indicative of that growth. Production may be divided into two periods, one running from 1919 to 1930, and the other from 1930 to date. In the first period, output rose from 5.5 billion kilowatt hours to 18.1 billions in 1930, a gain of 12.6 billions. The average annual increment was about 1.1 billion kilowatt hours. The second period saw a further gain, after some hesitation during the de-



has not had the same effect on the Canadian electric light and power industry as it has on the American. The long-term growth of power production and presumably consumption has not only not been halted by the depression, but has not even been slowed up, as in America. Ample coal supplies and undeveloped waterfalls assure

ELECTRIC POWER GENERATED IN CANADA

	(Millions of kilowatt hours)
1919.....	5,497
1920.....	5,895
1921.....	5,614
1922.....	6,741
1923.....	8,099
1924.....	9,315
1925.....	10,110
1926.....	12,093
1927.....	14,549
1928.....	16,337
1929.....	17,963
1930.....	1940.....
1931.....	18,004
1932.....	16,331
1933.....	16,052
1934.....	15,100
1935.....	15,388
1936.....	16,141
1937.....	16,116
1938.....	16,013
1939.....	22,000
1940.....	30,000

even greater expansion in the future should the needs of the Dominion dictate such further development. In fact, the industry in the first four months of this year has been able to increase output by about 6 per cent. If this rate of gain

the average annual long term growth. In the efficient execution of its war program Canada need not worry about a lack of power facilities. - S. L. MILLER.

Dominion Bond Prices and Yields

	Based on Opening Bid Prices)
Prices	Yields
Long Term.	Short Term.
May 7. 101.36	101.39
May 8. 101.38	101.59
May 9. 101.38	101.35
May 10. 101.41	101.37
May 11. 101.16	101.21
May 12. 101.16	101.30
May 13. 101.16	101.24
May 14. 101.09	101.24
May 15. 100.97	101.24
May 16. 100.91	101.24
May 17. 100.99	101.24
May 18. 100.99	101.24
May 19. 100.99	101.24
May 20. 100.89	101.24
May 21. 100.65	101.24
May 22. 100.65	101.24
May 23. 100.55	101.19
May 24. 100.55	101.19
May 25. 100.51	101.16
May 26. Holiday.	
May 27. 100.51	101.10
May 28. 100.39	101.10
May 29. 100.30	101.09
May 30. 100.23	101.09
May 31. 100.18	101.06
June 1. 99.99	100.95
June 2. 99.99	101.97

Changes in price and yield due to transfer of longer to shorter maturities.

Source: A. E. Ames & Co.

Week Ended

Transactions on the Toronto Stock Exchange

Saturday, June 1

CANADIAN STOCKS

INQUIRIES INVITED

A. E. AMES & CO.

INCORPORATED

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS

Sales. High. Low. Last.

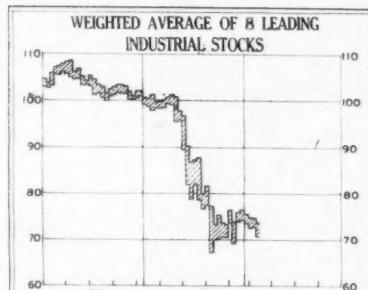
STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS					STOCK EXCHANGE STOCKS				
Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Dom. An. pf. 100	38%	39%	39%	5 Huns. A.	5	5	5	40,300 *Naybob	15%	13%	14%	2,330 *Sud. Basn.	107	100	100	2,230 *Buck. Silk	4%	4%	4%
1,215 Abitibi pf. 61/4	4%	5%	5%	55 Huns. A.	5	5	5	1,000 *Vivian	10%	8%	10%	500 *Sud. Contct	4	4	4	4,500 *Sud. Contct	4	4	4
2,000 *Acme Gas. 41/2	31/2	31/2	31/2	55 Imp. Coal. 190	175	154	55	500 *Gold.Rose	6	6	6	2,320 *Sullivan	55	52	52	5,000 *Gold.Rose	6	6	6
1,000 *Ajax O&G 12	12	12	12	9,918 Imp. Oil.	11	10	10	500 *Nipissing	100	100	100	4,184 *Tenn. Min. 220	198	200	200	5,000 *Nipissing	100	100	100
500 *A P Cons. 12	12	12	12	850 Imp. Tob. or 13	12	12	12	3,503 Noranda	51%	48	48	245 *Tamblyn	310	9	9	3,503 Noranda	51%	48	48
50 *A R G pf. 26	26	26	26	240 Int. Met. A.	7%	5%	5%	1,000 *Norgold	3%	3%	3%	6,966 *Teck-Hu. 315	275	299	299	6,966 *Teck-Hu. 315	275	299	299
10,150 *Ardmore 13/4	13/4	13/4	13/4	30 Int. Met. pf. 92	90	90	90	500 *StarNor	31%	31%	31%	625 *TexasCdn. 110	110	110	110	625 *TexasCdn. 110	110	110	110
335 *Almont St. 81/2	71/2	71/2	71/2	10 Dom. Stl. B.	8%	7%	7%	1,200 *O'Brien	72	72	72	300 *Orama	108	108	108	300 *Orama	108	108	108
9,500 *Amm Gold 21/4	21/4	1%	1%	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65
9,025 *Anglo Cdn 84	48	50	50	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,400 *Pacalita	42	40	40	2,400 *Pacalita	42	40	40
8,300 *Armitfield 5/4	4	4	4	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,800 *Omega	15	13	13	2,800 *Omega	15	13	13
1,000 *Ashley 24	24	24	24	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	1,200 *Toburn	125	100	100	1,200 *Toburn	125	100	100
1,000 *Astoria Qu. 2	2	2	2	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	1,200 *Tor Elec.	20	20	20	1,200 *Tor Elec.	20	20	20
5,725 *Ault&W 103	103	103	103	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	10 Tor Elec.	48	48	48	10 Tor Elec.	48	48	48
5,725 *Aunor 111	103	103	103	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	10 Tor Gen. T.	80	80	80	10 Tor Gen. T.	80	80	80
6,849 *Bankfield 8	8	12	12	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,220 *Towagmac	12	12	12	2,220 *Towagmac	12	12	12
1,035 *Banting 188	188	185	185	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
18,125 *Banks of S. 229	227	227	227	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
37 Bns. T. 242	238	238	238	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
4,800 *Base Metals 13	12	12	12	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
1,125 Bath P. A. 9	7	8	8	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
7,200 *Bear Expl. 5	4	4	4	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
5,950 *Beattie G. 80	84	84	84	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien	70	65	65	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42	2,380 *Rich. Gold.	42	42	42
120 Beaufort A. 3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4	10 Can. Wre. 50	50	50	50	1,200 *O'Brien											

Financial Markets: Have Stock Prices Discounted Further Allied Reverses?

IN spite of the extremely critical situation in Europe, stock prices have fluctuated in a very narrow range. Volume of trading has been fairly light and even news of the renewal of the German drive has, at least up to Wednesday's close, failed to produce a wide fluctuation in prices.

The best gains during the Thursday-Friday rally were in du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse Electric, the oil stocks, the motors and steels. The railroad stocks, public utilities, International Harvester, the food stocks and coppers made only moderate gains. In the ensuing reaction the greatest declines were in the steel, motor and mail-order groups.

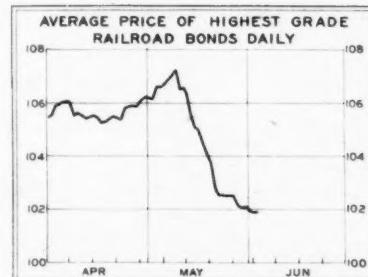
The market was obviously awaiting further news from France. The rather impressive rally that occurred after the Belgian surrender was not continued far and the market showed no tendency to cancel even a moderate fraction of its very substantial May decline. Immediately upon receipt of news of the renewal of the German attack prices started downward again, closely approaching the old lows.



	High.	Low.	Last
	Holiday		
May 30	76.4	74.1	75.1
May 31	75.5	73.8	74.3
June 1	74.9	72.5	72.5
June 3	74.7	72.7	73.8
June 4	73.7	70.6	71.8
June 5			

The course of prices still depends to an important extent upon the war. If the Germans again succeed in breaking through the French position and if Paris falls, considerable further unsettlement would seem probable. There is also the possibility that another German attack in some other quarter will develop, as, for example, between Rheims and the Meuse, and this might have a further unsettling effect.

Investors and traders have been debating during the past week whether the stock market has discounted the European situation and whether further Allied



	AVERAGE PRICE OF RAILROAD BONDS		HIGHEST GRADE	
	June	May	Apr.	Mar.
1.	101.93	106.24	105.48	104.93
2.		106.19	105.52	104.89
3.	101.86	106.61	105.94	106.17
4.	101.90	106.61	105.94	104.99
28.		102.20		105.14
29.		102.05	106.17	105.18
30.			106.24	105.38
31.		102.08	.....	.....

LIQUOR NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that liquor license #RW941 has been issued to the undersigned to sell wine and beer at retail in a restaurant under the Alcoholic Beverage Control Law at 1311 Madison Ave., City New York, County New York for on-premises consumption.

CHRIST KAMAGES,
1311 Madison Ave., New York City

war materials both from this country and from the Allies.

reverses would be accompanied by another decline. It is argued by some that the seriousness of the situation is not taken account of in the present level and that a decline to a more clearly defined support level is probable. It is also pointed out that the market has shown very little rallying power during the past two weeks in spite of the abruptness and severity of the May 10-21 break.

On one theory the market could decline very severely and on the other it could rally just as sharply. The wisest course is evidently to wait before making purchases to see how the market takes news of further Allied reverses, or if, by any chance, the Allies are able to hold a little better under the new High Command and

Against this view it is argued that the prices of stocks are very low in relation to the present earning power and that a great stimulation of business activity is

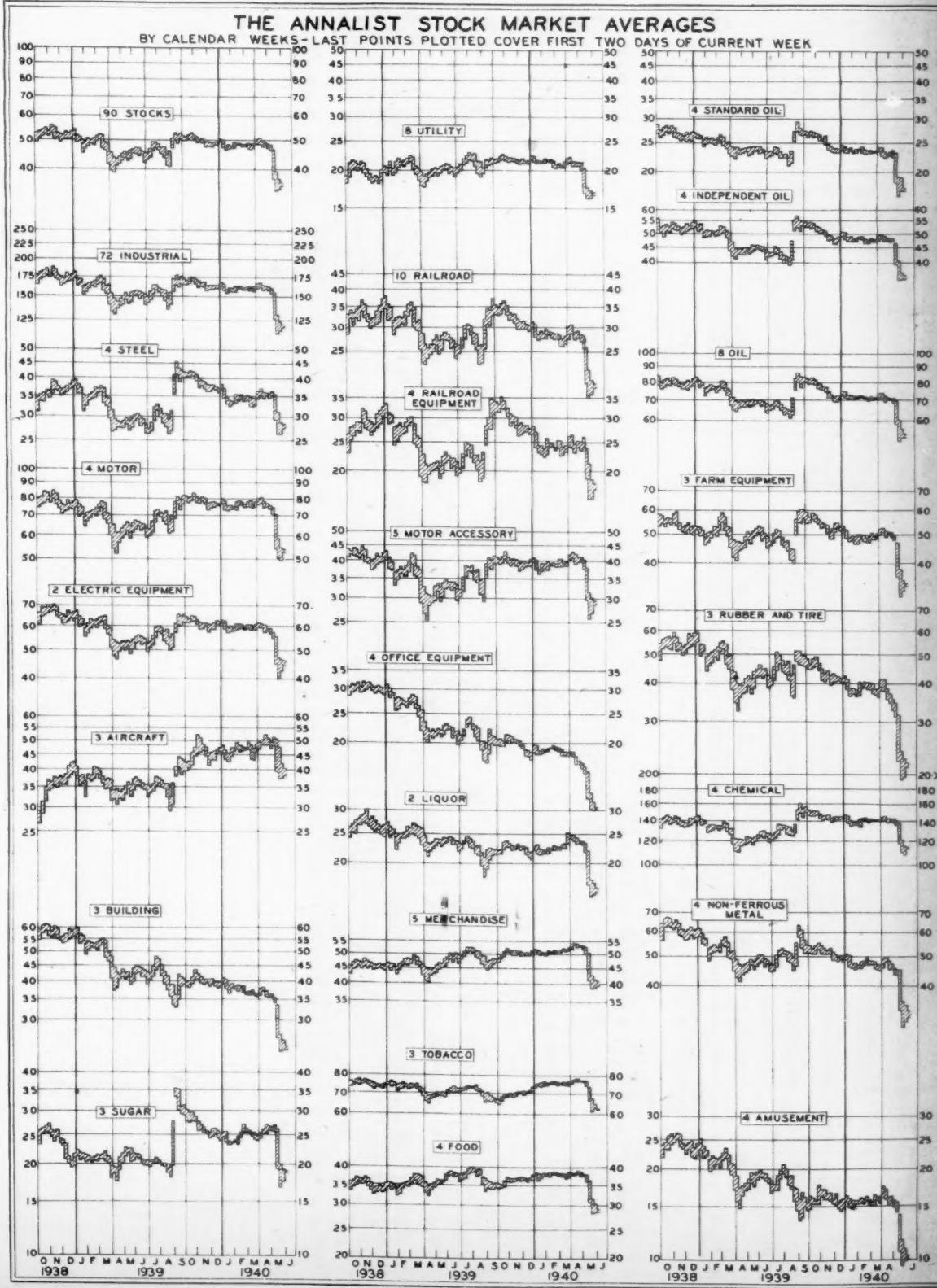
to be expected from heavy demand for

certain types of materials will expand tremendously but that for others is likely to be little affected or perhaps may even contract. This sharp contrast between industries was illustrated in the 1915-16 markets by the smallness of the advance that occurred in the railroad stocks, while such groups as steel, railway equipment and shipbuilding companies were advancing rapidly.

is evidently to wait before making purchases to see how the market takes news of further Allied reverses, or if, by any chance, the Allies are able to hold a little better under the new High Command and with greater familiarity with the new German tactics.

If the war continues at its present level of intensity the stock market will probably become increasingly selective. Demand for

M. C.



NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised date given for previous week or month, and year.

Business Statistics

NOTE: THE ANNALIST uses for these pages the following standing footnote: "Subject to revision. All other footnotes appear immediately below each table. Latest revised date given for previous week or month, and year.

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY

THE ANNALIST INDEX OF BUSINESS ACTIVITY											
	1940	1939									
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	Year
Freight car loadings	83.8	81.2	83.9	89.8	93.2	92.9	77.8	76.5			
Miscellaneous	77.5	74.4	81.4	84.3	91.7	87.9	74.8	74.9			
Other	96.4	88.9	89.0	100.7	96.3	102.8	83.8	79.6			
Elec. power prod.	103.9	103.9	105.2	104.5	106.3	106.6	97.5	99.2			
Manufacturing	96.1	98.8	98.5	105.5	105.5	126.5	84.8	82.0			
Steel ingot prod.	81.6	82.6	90.2	113.1	115.5	121.5	71.0	64.3			
Pig iron production	97.4	98.1	109.4	130.3	151.4	154.4	56.8	71.1			
Tires	124.4	118.3	118.3	142.6	152.3	144.8	121.8	110.2			
Cotton consumption	83.4	86.7	102.4	121.4	121.9	149.9	120.6	87.3			
Wool consumption	45.6	41.9	54.5	52.6	45.2	61.2	55.7	59.9			
Silk consumption	41.0	45.6	49.9	128.1	128.6	147.2	116.0	114.6			
Rayon consumption	129.4	128.2	110.0	121.1	133.8	141.8	108.2	112.0			
Boot and shoe prod.	106.2	113.5	125.7	130.5	138.6	147.2	116.0	114.6			
Automobile prod.	106.2	99.9	102.3	95.8	73.0	82.9	84.7	84.2			
Lumber production	78.2	80.1	83.0	90.5	92.4	91.4	76.0	72.6			
Cement production	69.2	73.1	71.8	71.4	82.0	71.8	60.1	70.9			
Mining	94.3	95.4	93.1	94.1	91.8	92.7	79.7	76.7			
Zinc production	91.3	91.9	92.9	92.4	96.0	93.2	73.1	75.0			
Lead	100.2	102.5	93.6	97.6	83.4	91.6	93.0	80.2			
Combined index	95.9	96.6	99.1	105.5	110.6	108.0	86.8	86.9			

For back figures, 1938 and 1939, see THE ANNALIST of April 25, 1940, page 601. Table 19: For seasonal indices for 1939 see THE ANNALIST of July 6, 1939, page 17. Table 20: for 1940 see THE ANNALIST of April 4, 1940, page 497, Table 19.

RATE OF OPERATIONS IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY

As Estimated by											
Week Ended:	Dow-Jones	U. S. Steel Indep. Total	Begin. Month	Amer. Iron & Steel Inst.	Week Ended:	N. Y. Iron Min.	Iron Met.	As of Month	Am.	Ends:	1940
June 12.	46	60%	54	June 5.	54.2	June 10.	53%	53%	June 6.	53	54
April	8.	58	62	Apr.	1.	61.7	61%	61%	Apr.	2.	61%
April	11.	58	63	Apr.	8.	61.3	61	61	Apr.	9.	61
April	22.	58	63	Apr.	15.	60	69	69	Apr.	20.	62
April	29.	68%	63%	Apr.	22.	60	62	62	Apr.	27.	61
May	6.	62%	64	May	29.	61.8	63	63	May	11.	64
May	13.	62%	63%	May	6.	65.8	61	61	May	18.	70
May	20.	72%	73	May	13.	70	70	70	May	25.	73
May	27.	77%	76	May	20.	73.0	75	74	May	28.	73
June	3.	88%	77	June	1.	78%	79	78	June	8.	80%
June	10.	77%	80	June	27.	76.9	79	78	June	4.	80%
				June	3.	80.3	80.3	80.3	June	1.	81.1

OIL REFINERY ACTIVITY AND STOCKS (18)

(Estimated for entire industry; thousands of barrels. P. C. of capacity, reporting companies only. Gasoline production, including cracked, straight run and natural blended. Petroleum stocks estimated from Bureau of Mines data. Gasoline stocks include both finished and unfinished gasoline.)

Crude Runs to Refineries		Average P. C. of Total	Total Stocks
1939.	3,415	84.2	11,238
June 3.	3,415	84.2	27,947
1940.	3,535	84.4	11,412
Apr.	20.	11,276	254,881
Apr.	27.	11,370	256,670
May	4.	11,370	258,210
May	11.	11,620	267,079
May	18.	11,620	257,647
May	25.	11,496	259,330
June	1.	11,793	100,353

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION (18)

(Average daily barrels; excluding "hot," or illegally produced oil)

Bur. of Mines Est'd.	1939.	1940.
Weekly	1939.	1940.
Needs in	May 25,	May 27,
March	1940.	1939.
Texas—Panhandle	73,100	70,000
North	111,450	86,500
W. Cent.	34,400	31,700
West	263,750	234,150
E. Cent.	88,180	97,550
East	396,450	446,250
S. West. Coastal	247,750	256,200
Total	1,344,200	1,463,750
Oklahoma	408,100	417,200
Kansas	158,100	160,500
Nebraska	150	150
North Le.	264,500	234,400
Arkansas	64,500	71,550
Mississippi	5,800	8,750
Illinois	362,900	435,850
Indiana	8,100	13,100
Eastern	101,300	94,950
Michigan	63,200	59,600
Wyoming	72,900	67,600
Colorado	3,500	3,350
New Mex.	103,900	106,350
California	526,600	611,200
Total U. S.	3,601,000	3,835,650
	3,585,250	

COAL AND BEEHIVE COKE PRODUCTION WEEKLY (5)

(Thousands of net tons)

Anthracite Coal	Beehive Coke
Bituminous Coal	(Pa.) Coke
Week Ended:	Total Daily Tot. Dly. Prod. Av. Prod. Av.
1939.	5,124 1,021
May 27.	8,230 1,378
Mar. 16.	8,454 1,409
Mar. 23.	8,063 1,344
Mar. 30.	8,470 1,412
Apr. 6.	7,050 1,382
Apr. 13.	7,670 1,278
Apr. 20.	7,330 1,222
Apr. 27.	7,883 1,314
May 4.	8,035 1,339
May 11.	7,950 1,325
May 18.	7,670 1,278
May 25.	7,960 1,327

ENGINEERING CONTRACT AWARDS WEEKLY (14)

(Thousands of dollars)

As reported in Engineering News-Record of May 23, 1940.	
Federal	42,365
State & mun.	17,906
Public	60,271
Private	18,304
Total	78,375
No. of days	4
	5
	4
	5
	4

RAILROAD STATISTICS WEEKLY (27)

Gross revenues, expenses and taxes (in thousands of dollars) P. C.

5-Year Chg.
Ave. From
May 25: 1940. (1935-39) Ave.

Tot. load'gs 687,490 645,092 + 6.6

Grain & pr. 29,432 30,009 - 1.7

Coal & coke 125,528 116,625 + 7.6

Forest prod. 34,665 30,864 - 12.3

Manuf. prd. 428,340 412,750 + 3.8

Year to date:
Tot. load'gs 1,371,831 1,265,703 + 3.9

Grain & pr. 112,165 108,000 + 4.3

Coal & coke 125,921 121,000 + 4.1

Forest prod. 34,665 30,864 + 11.7

Manuf. prd. 428,340 412,750 + 3.8

Year to date:
Tot. load'gs 1,371,831 1,265,703 + 3.9

Grain & pr. 112,165 108,000 + 4.3

Coal & coke 125,921 121,000 + 4.1

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Tot. load'gs 1,371,831 1,265,703 + 3.9

Grain & pr. 112,165 108,000 + 4.3

Coal & coke 125,921 121,000 + 4.1

Forest prod. 34,665 30,864 + 11.7

18 UNADJUSTED EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY GROUPS (6)
(Not adjusted for seasonal variation; 1923-25=100)

	Employment		Payrolls		
	May, 1940	April, 1940	May, 1940	April, 1940	May, 1939
Iron and steel	101.7	103.4	91.3	94.9	96.4
Machinery	113.6	113.1	95.0	121.4	121.4
Transportation equipment	115.3	117.0	96.1	123.0	124.4
Nonferrous metals	105.5	107.1	92.4	102.9	104.8
Lumber and products	66.7	66.8	63.9	61.0	55.4
Stone, clay and glass	80.9	77.8	78.5	72.6	65.3
Textile and products	99.9	102.9	101.8	80.0	89.4
Leather and products	94.7	98.2	100.2	71.0	80.3
Food products	119.6	118.7	117.6	117.5	121.2
Tobacco products	63.8	63.6	63.1	58.7	58.0
Paper and printing	113.9	114.4	111.1	109.7	110.0
Chemical and petroleum prod.	123.2	122.6	116.6	133.5	132.5
Rubber	84.5	87.3	82.1	85.8	88.4
Durable goods	96.0	96.4	84.8	97.2	97.5
Nondurable goods	103.5	105.0	103.0	95.6	99.0
Combined	99.9	100.8	94.1	96.4	98.2

20 ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES SINCE 1854

(Wholesale prices, 1910-14 = 100. Stock prices, square roots. This table may be used to bring 83-year chart up to date)

	Whole Comd.	Industrial	Bus. sale	Fpd. Bnd.	Stk. Prices.	Act'y. Prices.	Rtes. Yds.	High.	Low.
1939.	86.8	111	.56	3.66	12.44	11.91			
Jan.	105.3	116	.56	3.72	12.98	12.42			
Feb.	99.1	115	.56	3.72	12.79	12.50			
Mar.	96.6	114	.56	3.75	12.80	12.53			
Apr.	95.9	115	.56	3.73	12.97	12.58			
May	115	.56	3.76	12.68	10.65				

For figures from 1854 to 1896, see THE ANNALIST issues of Feb. 9, 1934, page 274, and Feb. 23, 1934, page 349; from 1897 to 1938, see THE ANNALIST of July 13, 1939, page 62. For chart see THE ANNALIST of Jan. 25, 1939, pages 144 and 145.

21 INDEX OF NEW ENGLAND BUSINESS ACTIVITY (33)

(Estimated normal=100; adjusted for seasonal variation and trend)

	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Jan.	102.7	94.2	76.7	112.9	93.7
Feb.	93.1	92.3	75.8	111.5	93.0
Mar.	92.8	97.3	79.6	113.6	92.1
Apr.	*91.7	93.2	79.5	113.9	94.4
May	89.5	82.3	70.6	96.8	82.3
June	77.7	77.7	77.7	96.0	77.7
July	88.2	84.8	104.6	101.0	88.2
Aug.	100.1	91.3	106.1	102.6	99.0
Sept.	99.2	80.5	96.2	105.0	99.2
Oct.	102.9	87.3	86.9	103.7	102.9
Nov.	106.2	90.1	79.0	105.3	106.2
Dec.	102.1	94.0	76.4	108.7	102.1
Aver.	*97.0	83.4	101.5	99.6	97.0

22 VALUE OF MANUFACTURERS' INVENTORIES AND NEW ORDERS (22)

(Adjusted for seasonal variation; 1936=100)

	New Orders	Three-Month Moving
1939.	Inventories. Monthly. Average.	
Apr.	111	84
Nov.	120	128
Dec.	126	110
1940.		
Jan.	131	108
Feb.	132	98
Mar.	131	93
Apr.	131	102
Chart back to 1929 appeared in The Annalist, Dec. 21, 1939, page 786.		

23 U. S. FOREIGN TRADE VOLUME

(Physical volume; 1923-25=100; domestic exports and imports for consumption only)

	Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted	Ex-ports.	Im-ports.	Exports.	Imports.
1939.	98	107	99.6	105.4		
July	99	98	114.1	96.6		
June	101	102	99.3	109.3		
Aug.	108	102	124.3	98.1		
Sept.	117	112	144.6	111.8		
Oct.	131	116	111.1	113.9		
Nov.	116	119	102.0	127.1		
Dec.	140	127	122.8	124.4		
1940.	138	124	135.7	127.2		
Jan.	130	99	139.9	103.2		
Mar.	132	106	131.1	98.3		
Apr.	123	105	125.0	103.4		

24 THE AXE-HOUGHTON CYCICAL PRICE INDEX

(Three months' moving average)

	1940.	1939.	1938.	1937.	1936.
Jan.	98.1	88.5	96.7	105.1	97.0
Feb.	96.7	88.3	94.4	103.8	96.3
Mar.	95.5	87.9	91.8	112.1	95.2
Apr.	87.7	90.4	113.5	94.3	88.3
May.	87.7	89.3	102.6	93.0	89.9
June	88.2	88.2	111.8	92.7	91.1
July	88.6	88.6	112.2	92.7	91.8
Aug.	87.5	87.5	112.2	93.3	92.0
Sept.	95.5	88.2	111.1	94.3	94.3
Oct.	99.0	88.9	107.9	95.5	96.5
Nov.	100.1	89.2	102.9	98.2	97.6
Dec.	99.4	88.9	99.5	101.8	97.8

For back figures see THE ANNALIST of Oct. 12, 1938, p. 505.

25 METAL PRICES (23)

(Monthly averages of daily quotations;

steel scrap, dollars per ton; others, cents per pound. Lead, St. Louis; zinc, prime western, East St. Louis basis; copper, electrolytic, New York, f. o. b. refinery; steel scrap, heavy melting steel, Pittsburgh; tin, Straits, prompt, N. Y.)

	Lead	Zinc	Copper	Spiral	Tin	Steel
May	4.60	4.50	9.93	14.50	49.02	
1940.						
Jan.	5.32	5.64	12.09	18.39	46.72	
Feb.	4.93	5.54	11.28	17.67	45.94	
Mar.	5.04	5.75	11.26	18.83	47.09	
Apr.	4.92	5.75	11.20	16.27	46.82	
May	4.87	5.81	11.20	18.20	51.48	

(23) Copper Institute.

(24) Zinc Institute.

(25) Tin Institute.

(26) Steel Institute.

(27) Tin Institute.

(28) Tin Institute.

(29) Tin Institute.

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Stock and Bond Market Averages and Volume of Trading

The Annalist Weighted Averages of Group Leaders

	May 31	June 1	June 2	June 3	June 4	June 5								
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
27 Stocks	36.9	36.1	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.2	37.2	34.4	36.4	35.5	35.6	36.3	35.6	35.9
74 Industrials	123.2	120.6	121.8	121.8	119.5	120.9	134.3	115.1	121.4	118.6	119.0	121.1	119.2	120.0
4 Steels	28.9	28.2	28.4	28.7	28.2	28.3	28.9	26.2	28.7	27.7	27.8	28.7	28.2	27.1
4 Motors	54.9	53.0	53.9	53.9	53.5	53.7	54.9	49.6	54.2	53.0	53.2	54.2	53.5	51.5
5 Motor accessories	30.1	29.3	29.3	29.6	29.0	29.2	30.1	27.0	29.6	28.8	28.8	29.4	28.9	29.2
5 Aircrafts	40.9	39.7	40.0	40.1	39.4	39.5	42.3	37.7	39.8	38.6	38.8	40.1	37.4	39.2
3 Building	25.4	24.7	24.9	24.7	24.5	24.5	25.6	23.8	24.5	24.0	24.0	24.3	23.8	24.0
4 Chemicals	113.9	112.2	113.2	113.2	112.9	113.2	114.6	108.1	113.2	111.9	111.9	113.2	112.5	110.5
4 Nonferrous metals	34.0	33.0	33.4	33.6	32.6	32.8	34.6	30.9	33.2	31.9	32.1	33.4	32.3	32.6
4 Foods	29.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	29.1	29.2	30.3	28.5	29.2	28.7	28.9	29.1	29.0	28.2
3 Tobaccos	63.8	63.2	63.4	63.4	63.2	63.2	65.1	63.2	62.9	62.1	62.9	62.1	62.4	61.8
3 Sugars	19.4	19.0	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.3	19.4	17.7	19.1	19.0	19.1	18.9	18.9	18.7
2 Electrical equipments	46.5	45.7	46.1	46.1	45.3	45.3	46.5	42.7	46.1	44.6	44.6	45.7	45.0	45.3
3 Farm equipments	35.2	34.6	34.9	34.6	34.6	34.6	35.4	32.9	34.3	34.0	34.3	34.0	34.0	34.2
4 Office equipments	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.8	12.0	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	11.7
4 Railroad equipments	18.8	18.2	18.5	18.6	18.3	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.3	17.5	17.7	18.3	18.2	18.0
4 Amusement	10.7	10.3	10.8	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.3	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.2	9.8
5 Merchandise	46.7	40.1	40.5	40.0	40.1	40.0	41.6	38.9	41.0	39.6	39.9	40.5	39.9	39.5
3 Rubber and tires	22.8	21.2	22.0	22.4	22.0	22.0	22.7	18.7	22.0	21.4	21.4	21.4	20.4	20.7
2 Locomotives	16.8	16.7	16.8	16.5	16.5	16.5	17.3	15.8	16.7	16.2	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.5
4 Standard Oils	18.1	17.7	17.7	17.8	17.6	17.7	19.2	17.5	17.8	17.5	17.6	17.9	17.4	17.9
4 Independent oils	37.3	36.6	37.1	37.1	36.7	36.7	36.7	35.4	36.9	35.7	35.8	36.0	35.5	35.4
8 Oils	55.4	54.2	54.8	54.9	54.3	54.4	56.5	52.9	54.7	53.2	53.9	53.6	52.6	53.3
10 Rails	19.7	19.0	19.2	19.3	19.0	19.1	20.0	18.2	19.7	19.0	19.1	19.4	19.2	18.6
5 Air transports	16.1	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.2	14.3	15.3	14.8	15.3	15.0	15.2	14.3	14.8
8 Utilities	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.0	16.7	16.9	17.3	16.3	17.0	16.7	16.9	16.7	16.7	16.4

The New York Times Stock Market Averages

MONTHLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks						
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1939.	26.25	20.97	22.62	192.03	171.15	178.87	106.94	96.06	100.74
January	24.90	22.27	24.64	183.35	176.65	182.38	102.12	99.52	103.51
February	25.69	19.88	20.02	189.43	164.30	164.87	107.51	92.03	92.44
March	21.40	18.03	19.68	168.53	151.56	163.56	94.98	84.79	91.62
April	21.97	19.49	21.61	174.73	161.66	173.80	94.35	90.63	97.70
May	21.71	19.29	19.51	177.93	165.21	167.14	99.75	92.25	93.32
June	22.87	19.49	21.98	184.81	167.59	181.77	103.84	93.54	101.87
July	22.66	18.75	19.67	186.21	167.47	173.24	104.43	93.11	96.45
August	22.76	18.75	19.67	186.21	167.47	173.24	104.43	93.11	96.45
September	27.86	18.75	21.33	202.90	166.58	198.34	114.27	92.67	112.73
October	26.89	21.11	25.72	199.66	191.14	195.31	113.15	108.33	110.51
November	25.97	21.73	23.79	195.80	188.05	188.89	110.86	105.83	106.34
December	24.35	23.02	23.86	196.69	188.88	196.14	110.35	106.25	110.00

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks						
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
1940.	23.73	22.35	22.68	198.84	186.96	190.21	111.78	104.69	106.44
January	23.68	22.67	22.75	194.76	188.20	191.73	109.22	105.40	107.24
February	23.21	22.03	22.98	194.93	190.40	193.95	109.01	106.22	108.46
March	23.99	22.50	22.88	198.20	191.88	194.30	111.18	107.19	108.59
April	23.39	16.19	17.32	194.10	149.15	155.86	106.80	82.87	86.59

WEEKLY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks						
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
Week Ended	23.02	22.28	22.98	194.13	191.36	193.95	108.55	106.82	108.46
Mar.	23.02	22.28	22.98	194.13	191.36	193.95	108.55	106.82	108.46
Apr.	23.99	22.76	23.95	197.68	193.24	197.18	110.51	108.00	110.56
May	24.13	23.07	23.13	198.20	184.80	196.06	111.18	108.96	109.59
June	23.20	21.26	21.67	191.88	183.46	193.46	110.01	107.19	108.17
July	23.20	21.26	21.67	191.88	183.46	193.46	108.88	107.36	107.75
Aug.	23.11	22.69	23.04	194.84	192.01	192.47	108.88	107.36	107.75
Sept.	23.11	22.69	23.04	193.82	189.20	192.47	108.88	107.36	107.75
Oct.	22.88	22.08	22.18	193.72	188.75	189.55	105.42	105.86	106.00
Nov.	22.39	21.39	22.08	193.72	188.75	189.55	105.42	105.86	106.00
Dec.	21.60	17.08	17.87	188.74	161.37	162.95	105.41	98.53	90.41

DAILY HIGH, LOW AND LAST

	25 Railroads	25 Industrials	50 Stocks						
	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.	High.	Low.	Last.
May 30	17.46	17.19	17.32	156.91	154.88	155.86	87.18	86.03	86.59
June 1	17.32	17.18	17.25	155.84	155.08	154.59	86.58	86.13	86.37
June 2	17.40	17.28	17.32	156.19	153.97	154.48	86.79	85.62	85.90
June 3	17.56	17.34	17.47	155.70	154.44	155.09	86.63	85.89	86.28
June 4	17.37	17.02	17.14	153.83	151.16	151.72	85.60	84.09	84.43

Financial News of the Week

EARNINGS of the Western Union Telegraph Company in the first quarter of this year were the largest since the first quarter of 1937 after allowance for seasonal variation. Actual earnings were \$210,000, or 20 cents a common share, as compared with a net loss of \$818,000 in the comparable period of last year. Based on operations over the past nine years, the first quarter is usually the poorest of the year, while the June quarter is the most profitable.

For all of 1939 the company reported total revenues of \$95,660,000, an increase of 4.3 per cent as compared with the preceding year. Reflecting certain operating economies, however, net profits totaled \$1,380,000, equal to \$1.32 a share, as compared with a deficit of \$1,638,000 in 1938.

In spite of the nominal profit shown last year—the company earned \$7,199,000 in 1936—funded debt was reduced by \$1,710,000, thus bringing the total debt to the lowest level since 1929. There was also a \$2,500,000 increase in working capital carrying that item to the best level since 1935.

The accompanying table gives important items from the annual reports of the company since 1929. Similar data going back to 1923 were published in the issue of Aug. 30, 1935.

Net profits of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in the first quarter of this year were the largest for any similar period in the company's history but substantially below the record-breaking fourth quarter of 1939. Actual profits were \$46,048,000, equal to \$2.46 a share, as compared with \$39,724,000, or \$2.13 a share, in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Consolidated operating revenues for the first quarter have not yet been reported, but in the three months ended Feb. 29 they were \$284,558,000, an increase of 5.7 per cent as contrasted with total revenues in the corresponding months of the previous year.

In 1939 the company reported net income of \$190,281,000, equal to \$10.18 a share, as compared with \$155,543,000, or \$8.32 a share, in the previous year. Last year was the third year since 1930 that the company was able to fully cover its \$9 dividend on the capital stock. Gross revenues were \$1,107,000,000, as compared with \$1,053,000,000 in 1938.

According to the annual report, two large Dutch firms held 71,358 shares of stock as of Dec. 15, 1939, while an English firm held 24,237 shares. Recent marked weakness in the stock of American Telephone has led some Wall Street observers to believe that Dutch and English holders have been relatively heavy sellers in recent months. It is noteworthy that foreigners were sellers of the stock during all of 1939.

Important income account and balance sheet items since 1928 were given in THE ANNALIST of Dec. 21, 1939.

Thanks to a 16 per cent gain in gross revenues, net profits of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation in the first quarter of this year were the largest since the first three months of 1931. Actual profits were \$7,584,000, equal to 49 cents a common share, as compared with \$5,533,000, or 32 cents a share, in the three months ended March 31, 1939. Operating revenues were placed at \$33,906,000 as against \$29,383,000.

For all of 1939 the company reported total profits of \$12,083,000, equal to 46 cents a common share, as contrasted with \$10,231,000, or 31 cents a share, in the previous year. In 1929 the company cleared \$32,161,000, or \$2.81 a common share. Gross revenues were \$99,935,000 last year, as compared with \$92,940,000 in 1938.

Important items from the annual re-

ports of the company since 1929 were given in the issue of June 8, 1939.

INDUSTRIES

Figures in Parentheses Give Date of Last Previous Item

Air Associates, Inc.—Company will build a \$300,000 plant at Bendix, N. J., into which it expects to move early in September, 1940, from present plant at Roosevelt Field, L. I.

American Car and Foundry (5-30-40)—Earnings for fiscal year ended April 30, 1940, probably will be close to the break-even point, contrasted with a deficit of \$1,663,600 in preceding year.

It is understood that the depreciation rate for the full year had been increased as compared with initial six months so that profits for the final half were not quite sufficient to make up the loss sustained in the six months ended Oct. 31, 1939.

ACF already has begun delivery on its \$6,000,000 tank order for Army.

American Optical Company—Federal grand jury, New York, handed up four indictments, charging this company and fourteen other manufacturers of spectacle lenses and frames with restraint of trade and price-fixing in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

Also indicted were five wholesalers, three trade associations and twenty-one individuals. The defendants manufactured and distributed 95 per cent of eyeglass lenses sold in United States as well as most of the frames.

Principal corporate defendants, in addition to American Optical Company, were Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. and Shuron Optical Company, Inc., although only American Optical was named in all four indictments.

American Rolling Mill (7-13-39)—Company announced plans for enlargement of No. 2 blast furnace at Hamilton, Ohio, at cost of about \$400,000.

Anaconda (4-11-40)—Virtual agreement had been reached for the purchase by France of an additional 75,000 long tons of copper from the same group of foreign mines (principally foreign properties of American owned companies) which had been supplying French war-time copper requirements. Latest purchase would increase French war-time copper orders to 375,000 long tons. It was understood that the present order called for the payment of around \$18,900,000 and extended the delivery of copper to France from these sources at the rate of 25,000 long tons monthly through November.

Participants in the order included Anaconda Copper Mining Company, from its Chile and Andes mines in Chile, and its Greene Cananea property in Mexico; Kennecott Copper Corporation, through its Braden mine in Chile, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, from Belgian Congo, and American Metal Company, Ltd., as selling agent for Cerro de Pasco Copper Company, with properties in Peru.

Apex Hosiery—S. M. Hirsch, attorney, following adverse decision in United States Supreme Court, said this company "intends immediately to institute suit in the State courts to recover damages" assertedly caused by Branch 1 of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers in its 1937 sit-down strike. Mr. Hirsch said Apex will institute suit in Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia for \$1,000,000, amount originally sought in Federal Court.

Autocar (2-1-40)—Company announced receipt of orders from United States Army Air Corps for \$500,000 worth of servicing trucks, and from New York City for \$600,000 of Department of Sanitation trucks.

Aviation Corporation (5-30-40)—Stinson, subsidiary, has received from British Air Ministry an order for 600 monoplanes amounting to \$1,980,000. Already twenty-seven of the planes have been flown from Roosevelt Field, L. I., to Halifax, N. S. With delivery urgent, Stinson is assembling as rapidly as possible, even buying some back from dealers and overhauling them.

Aviation Corporation, meanwhile, has acquired for its subsidiary Aviation Manufacturing Corporation, the physical assets and trade name of Barkley-Grow Aircraft Corporation, Detroit, builders of two-engined all-metal planes.

Bell Aircraft (5-30-40)—Stockholders have ap-

DIVIDEND NOTICE

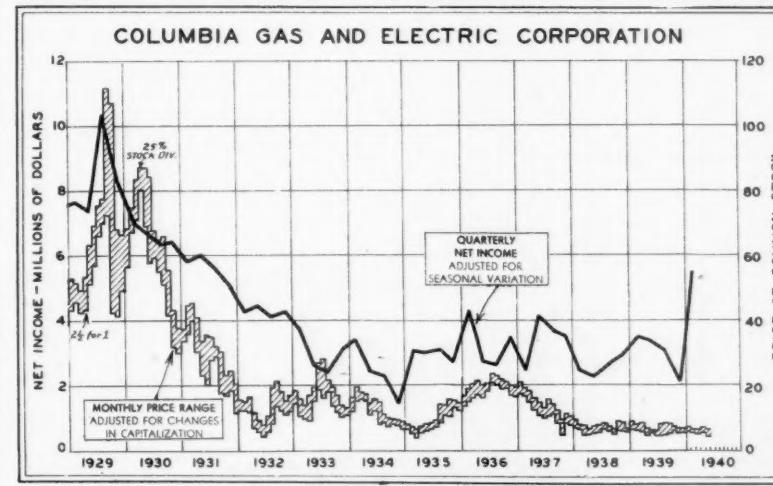
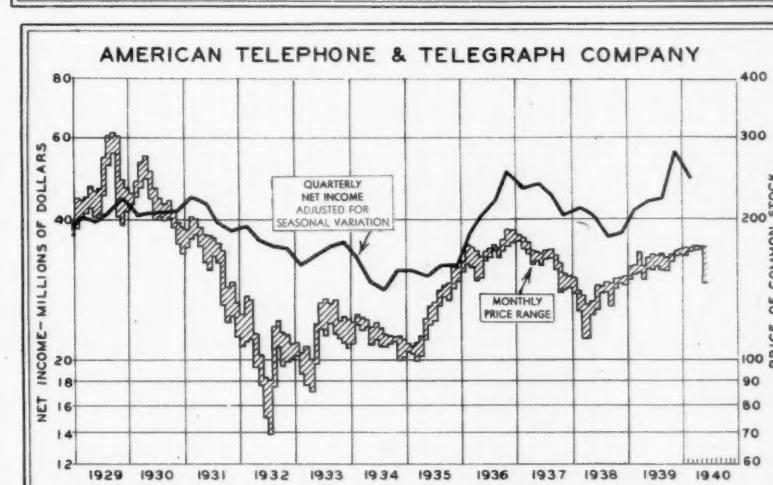
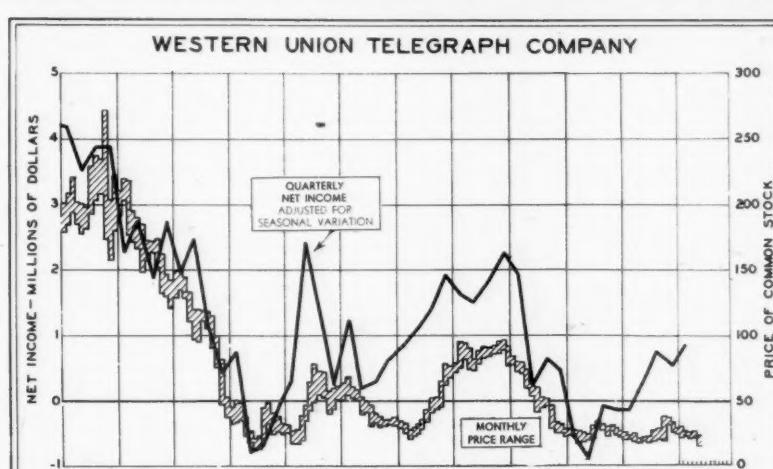


E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & COMPANY

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE: May 20, 1940

The Board of Directors has declared this day a dividend of \$1.12½ a share on the outstanding Preferred Stock, payable July 25, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1940; also \$1.75 a share, the second quarterly "interim" dividend for 1940, on the outstanding Common Stock, payable June 14, 1940, to stockholders of record at the close of business on May 27, 1940.

W. F. RASKOB, Secretary



Western Union Telegraph Company									
(Thousands)									
Yrs. Ended Dec. 31:	Gross Operating Revenue	Total Income.	Bond Interest	Interest Times Earned	Net Income.	Total Dividends Declared	Earned Share.	Surplus After Dividends.	
1929	\$145,667	\$19,085	\$3,610	5.29	\$15,475	\$8,188	\$15.12	\$7,287	
1930	130,582	14,295	5,048	2.83	9,247	8,188	9.08	1,059	
1931	108,737	11,332	5,357	2.12	5,974	7,838	5.72	11,863	
1932	83,014	4,514	5,356	0.84	4,643	1,045	d0.81	d1,888	
1933	82,309	9,718	5,353	1.82	4,365	....	4.18	4,365	
1934	87,230	7,595	5,352	1.42	2,243	....	2.15	2,243	
1935	89,869	10,603	5,344	1.98	5,258	2,090	5.03	3,168	
1936	98,420	12,117	4,918	2.46	7,199	784	6.89	6,415	
1937	100,483	7,721	4,395	1.76	3,326	1,568	3.18	1,758	
1938	91,712	2,551	4,188	0.61	d1,638	....	d1.57	d1,638	
1939	96,660	5,561	4,171	1.33	1,380	....	1.32	1,380	
									Profit and Loss Surplus.
Yrs. Ended Dec. 31:	Total Invested Capital.	% Earned on Capital.	Total Properties.	Funded Debt.	Cash and Equivalent.	Working Capital.	Current Ratio.		
1929	\$334,803	4.62	\$311,392	\$72,980	\$7,233	\$8,481	1.32	\$95,635	
1930	368,830	2.51	330,737	107,953	13,320	21,700	2.21	95,693	
1931	363,809	1.64	332,120	107,930	6,384	14,274	2.08	93,333	
1932	359,097	d0.23	333,711	107,905	6,178	11,153	1.88	89,031	
1933	363,191	1.20	333,729	107,866	9,096	15,164	2.33	93,166	
1934	364,608	0.62	333,738	106,514	10,348	15,844	2.41	95,326	
1935	375,222	1.40	333,813	106,132	16,466	19,020	2.38	98,469	
1936	356,617	2.02	330,951	91,120	8,318	9,768	1.62	104,753	
1937	358,874	0.52	332,001	91,071	5,909	9,902	1.80	76,391	
1938	358,276	d0.45	333,162	89,558	6,852	10,077	1.81	74,433	
1939	361,318	0.39	333,964	87,448	8,771	12,461	2.00	75,742	

Before reserves for maintenance of cables, development of ocean cables and depreciation of land lines. d Deficit.

pany has reported discovery of an electrostatic process of recovering iron ore from low-grade ore deposits. Pointing out that under present methods of recovery commercial iron ore must contain at least 50 per cent iron to justify its transportation and use, G. W. Penney, research scientist, declared experiments with the new process "indicated that an appreciable percentage of iron still remaining in discarded ore can be economically separated."

RAILROADS

Boston & Maine (5-30-40)—Total of \$94,088,000, or about 91 per cent, of the \$103,600,000 outstanding bonds of Boston & Maine has been deposited under voluntary exchange plan.

Chesapeake & Ohio (1-11-40)—Company has applied to ICC for authority to purchase for \$500,000 cash property and franchises of Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad, a West Virginia short line, operating 26.48 miles of line, with principal segments extending from Glen Jean to Tamroy, W. Va., and from Sugar Creek Junction to Pax, W. Va.

Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific (5-30-40)—Court has approved 20 per cent payment on Series J equipments.

Chicago & North Western (12-28-39)—Federal Judge Barnes, Chicago, authorized Chicago & North Western Railway Company to pay to RFC \$680,000, representing the last four notes on a PWA loan made before its receivership.

St. Louis-San Francisco (10-12-39)—On May 4, 1940, committee for holders of prior lien bonds of St. Louis-San Francisco Railway represented deposits of \$9,345,650 Series B bonds, compared with \$10,068,500 on July 27, 1939, date of the last previous report. In addition, the committee held assets to \$26,550,650 prior lien, Series A, and \$4,105,800 Series B bonds.

UTILITIES

Alabama Power (5-23-40)—Company has asked Federal Power Commission for authority to sell part of its electric power system to Tennessee Valley Authority and a group of cooperatives and municipalities in Northern Alabama for a tentative price of \$4,600,000.

Cities Service (4-4-40)—The Mexican Government is negotiating a settlement with another American company, understood to be Cities Service, for oil properties expropriated in 1938.

The two Mexican subsidiaries of this company were producing about 3,300 barrels daily at the time of expropriation. The indemnification figure under discussion is said to be about \$3,000,000.

Commonwealth & Southern (2-8-40)—Company at opening of Section 11(b) hearing before SEC asked the commission to make public its tentative official integration plan for the system. Hearing was continued until June 10 to allow the commission to pass on the motion.

Interborough Rapid Transit (2-22-40)—City of New York will take possession of Interborough System June 11, 1940, consummating the unification plan.

Properties to be transferred included subways and power plants and Manhattan Railway's elevated lines, excepting the Ninth Avenue line between the Polo Grounds and South Ferry and the Second Avenue line between Sixtieth Street and the Harlem River.

City will take title to these latter segments by condemnation on June 8, 1940, and train service will cease at that time.

United Light and Power—This company has filed a request with SEC for an outline of an integration plan that would be consistent with what the commission believes should be done by the system to meet the requirements of the Public Utility Holding Company Act.

MISCELLANEOUS

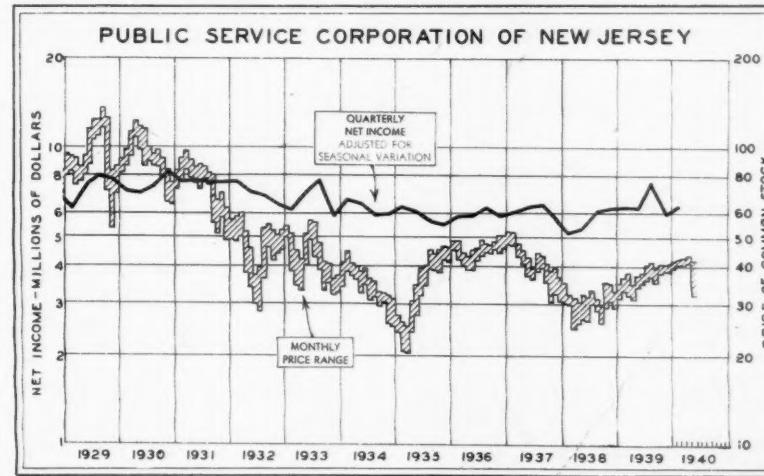
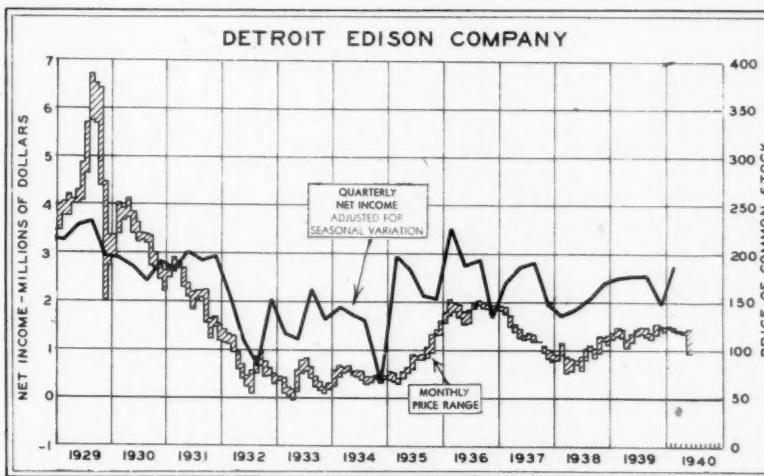
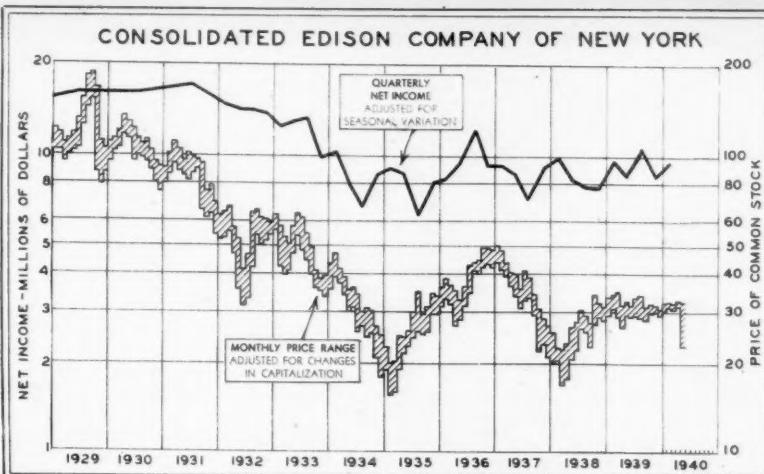
Eastern Air Lines (1-18-40)—A syndicate headed by Smith, Barney & Co. publicly offered the unsubscribed portion of this company's \$1 par common stock, totaling around 100,000 shares, at \$30.75 a share. Issue originally consisted of 110,909 shares and was offered to stockholders at \$32 a share at the rate of one-quarter of a share of new stock for each share of stock held.

A total of 12,285,000 revenue passenger miles flown by this company in May is 58 per cent greater than the mileage achieved during the corresponding month of 1939, E. V. Rickenbacker, president and general manager, reports.

The line carried 28,000 revenue passengers during the month, an increase of 47 per cent over May of last year.

Greyhound (8-17-39)—Company announced that reductions in round-trip fares of as much as 15 per cent will be put into effect June 1 in the Northeastern States for trips to New York by Greyhound bus lines operating in that territory. Reductions were not uniform and from some points there actually would be no change.

W. F. Hall Printing (5-25-39)—Unsettled conditions abroad will not affect the supply of paper for this company since its requirements are met wholly by the domestic market, according to Alfred B. Geiger, president.



CORPORATE NET EARNINGS INDUSTRIES

Company.	Net Income 1940.	Com. Share Earnings. 1940.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1940.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1939.
American Export Lines, Inc.	\$1,200,037	\$2.50	...	...	...	...
American Safety Razor Corp.	136,072	\$206,673	26	\$3.39	...	...
A. P. W. Paper Co., Inc.	Per July 1, '39 to Apr. 6, '40	119,342	...	...	...	...
Brown Shoe Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	248,737	282,337	1.01	1.14	...
Canadian Breweries, Ltd.	Apr. 30	705,662	443,147	.32	p2.71	...
Chicago Yellow Cab	Mar. 31 qr.	77,403	46,045	.26	.15	...
Commercial Credit Co.	4 mo., Apr. 30	12,476,405	12,060,673	1.34	1.12	...
Consolidated Coppermines Corp.	Mar. 31 qr.	113,927	119,478	...	...	...
Federal Light & Traction	Mar. 31 qr.	523,616	497,523	.87	.82	...
Florsheim Shoe Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	510,670	503,556	a1.28	a1.26	...
Hecla Mining Co.	Mar. 31 qr.	175,194	121,834	...	...	...
Holly Sugar Corp.	Yr., Mar. 31	1,407,645	691,020	2.50	1.05	...
Italian Superpower Corp.	Mar. 31 qr.	142,963	152,219	...	...	...
Kroger Grocery and Baking Company	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Lake Erie & Western Ry.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Long Island Rail Road	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
National Tea Company	4 weeks, May 18...	4,686,017	4,207,299	11.4	13.2	...
New Haven Railroad	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
North American Life & Casualty Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Ohio Edison Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Pennsylvania Railroad	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
State of New York	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Suburban Motor Bus Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
United States Rubber Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,008,250	22,337	...	...	...
Wabash Cotton Co. Ltd.	Yr., Apr. 27	576,862	187,978	8.25	2.69	...
Waukesha Motor Co.	9 mo., Apr. 30	289,145	84,083	.72	.21	...
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	1,366,844	563,011	.99	.10	...
Wentworth Mfg. Co.	6 mo., Apr. 30	21,617	57,596	.01	.10	...

Company.	Net Income 1939.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.	Net Income 1938.	Com. Share Earnings. 1938.
Andian National Corp., Ltd.	7,507,882	7,885,611	2.94	3.09
New Mexico & Arizona Land	15,084	18,133	.01	.02
Quincy Mining Co.	112,866	172,399	...	...

RAILROADS

	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	
Boston & Maine R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,381,420	1,511,359	...	
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,286,194	1,953,842	...	
Chicago & North Western Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	15,877,890	16,799,172	...	
Denver & Rio Grande Western	4 mo., Apr. 30	12,016,148	12,093,996	...	
Great Northern Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	13,003,008	14,702,940	...	
Louisiana & Arkansas Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	217,937	90,095	...	
Maine Central Railroad	4 mo., Apr. 30	149,472	98,449	.68	
Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,796,933	1,880,382	...	
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R. R.	4 mo., Apr. 30	2,109,562	1,664,913	...	
Norfolk & Western Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	9,857,187	5,567,318	6.79	3.74
St. Louis Southwestern Lines	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,156,052	1,546,881	...	
Virginian Railway	4 mo., Apr. 30	2,791,706	1,473,834	1.78	.73
Western Maryland Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	740,197	115,929	.46	.65
Western Pacific R. R. Co.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,173,119	1,405,952
Wheeling & Lake Erie Rwy.	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,133,634	687,659	2.34	1.02

UTILITIES

	1940.	1939.	1940.	1939.	
Alabama Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,891,945	3,788,308	...	
American Public Service Co.	Mar. 31 qr.	133,636	84,723	...	
Central & South West Utilities Co.	Mar. 31 qr.	801,529	570,620	...	
Commonwealth & Southern Corp.	4 mo., Apr. 30	5,710,521	5,427,791	.08	
	12 mo., Apr. 30	13,696,367	12,009,904	.14	
Consumers Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	10,222,829	8,939,852	...	
General Public Utilities, Inc.	12 mo., Apr. 30	750,816	654,138	...	
General Water, Gas & Electric Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	529,804	529,804	1.40	
Georgia Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	4,649,514	5,202,940	...	
Kansas City Power & Light	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,990,775	3,632,717	7.14	6.46
Kansas Gas & Electric Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,220,305	1,222,726	...	
Minnesota Power & Light Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,359,583	1,164,098	...	
Montana Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	3,646,854	2,760,110	...	
Nebraska Power Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,703,536	1,878,505	...	
North American Light & Power	12 mo., Mar. 31	2,413,170	1,569,394	...	
Northwestern Electric Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	551,928	496,856	...	
Ohio Edison Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	4,155,726	4,024,426	...	
Oklahoma Gas & Elec.	12 mo., Apr. 30	2,801,676	2,485,266	...	
Pacific Power & Light	12 mo., Apr. 30	880,945	929,832	...	
Pennsylvania Power & Light Co.	12 mo., Jan. 31	8,873,635	7,974,409	...	
Public Service of Indiana	12 mo., Apr. 30	1,671,319	1,357,387	...	
Southern Colorado Power Co.	12 mo., Apr. 30	261,409	234,851	...	
Southern New England Telephone	4 mo., Apr. 30	1,077,198	981,132	...	
Third Ave. Ry. System	10 mo., Apr. 30	1,568,562	1,558,395	...	
Washington Water Power & Sub.	12 mo., Mar. 31	3,169,534	2,614,767	...	
Wisconsin Power & Light Co. & Subs.	12 mo., Mar. 31	385,155	384,576	...	
Yankee Electric Ry. Co.	12 mo., Mar. 31	1,596,071	1,491,616	...	
	1939.	1938.	1939.	1938.	
Electric Power & Light Corp.	Dec. 31 qr.	1,570,536	1,502,637	.13	
	Yr., Dec. 31	4,489,255	4,678,435	x	
Havana Electric Ry. Co.	Yr., Dec. 31	1,762,355	1,717,975	...	
Massachusetts Utilities Associates	Yr., Dec. 31	1,713,565	1,571,022	...	
Southern Union Gas	Yr., Dec. 31	415,259	415,259	1.46	

*Net loss. **Not available. ^Profit before Federal income taxes. †Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by a comparison of company's reports for the six and nine months periods. **Indicated quarterly earnings as shown by a comparison of company's reports for quarter of fiscal year and six months period. ^On Class A shares. p On preferred stock. r On first preferred stock. t Surplus available for common stock after preferred dividends. x Equal to \$6.12 a share and \$5.25 a share respectively on \$7 and \$8 first preferred stocks in 1939 against \$6.38 and \$5.47 respectively in 1938.

Chain Store Sales

Kroger Grocery and Baking Company	P. C.

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="3" maxcspan="1"

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange

Bid and Asked Quotations on June 1 for Issues Not Traded In

Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York: Full face—Calendar years 1839 and 1838 o
 Blank means figures not available.
 Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest Interim report.
 a—In all classes or preferred.
 b—Parent company only.
 d—Deficit.
 e—Earnings for 1838 and 1837 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1838.
 f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.
 g—Initial Allocation
 i—Before depletion.
 j—Per share earnings not computed, as results are before all deductions.
 k—Liquidation, m—Adjusted.
o—Based on audited statement.

Stock Transaction—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

Four Calendar Weeks Ended—

Saturday, June 1

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended

33% 13	34% 13%	22% 4	11% 5-28 Huberold np.....EBRI 439 6-28-40
Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York:			
Blank means figures not available.			
Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.			
e—On all classes of preferred.			
f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.			
g—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1939.			

33% 13	34% 13%	22% 4	11% 5-28 Huberold np.....EBRI 439 6-28-40
Earnings per share as reported by Standard Statistics Company of New York:			
Blank means figures not available.			
Full face—1 to 13—Number of months covered by latest interim report.			
e—On all classes of preferred.			
f—Not computed, as results are before depreciation and depletion.			
g—Earnings for 1938 and 1937 or fiscal years ended through Jan. 31, 1939.			

Stock Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

For Calendar Week Ended—

High	Low	1939 High	1939 Low	1940 Range—Date		Stocks and Bonds Issued	Ticker Abbreviations*	Listed Pay- Dividend Per- 1000s of \$	Last Dividend Paid	Price Fwd.	Per Share 1940	Earnings 1940	Week's High	Week's Low	Range 1939-40	1940 Range Date		
				High	Low													
183	16	33	14	34	3	3-11	20%	5-21	Thermod	41	15-40	11.00	Q	3	3.38	1.63	28/31	
206	26	51	31	51	4	2-5	2%	5-21	Third Av Ry	106	8.00	6.75	120%	1.20	4.35	1.45	27/31	
256	26	89	34	89	1	1-2	2%	5-22	Thompson	100	8.00	6.30	120%	1.00	4.00	1.25	28/31	
19	19	105	34	105	1	1-27	2%	5-21	Thomas Starrett	60	6.00	4.00	100%	0.60	4.00	1.25	21/23	
156	88	104	56	104	1	1-2	2%	5-28	Title Water Aco	6	6.88	6.00	120%	0.60	5.00	1.00	21/23	
188	86	104	56	104	1	1-2	2%	5-28	Title Water Aco	6	6.88	6.00	120%	0.60	5.00	1.00	21/23	
168	86	104	56	104	1	1-2	2%	5-21	Tinker Bell	102	6.00	4.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
668	314	514	104	514	1	1-2	2%	5-21	Tinajas	21	6.00	4.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
120	16	84	6	7	3-4	15%	5-21	Transamerica Corp	10	6.68	1.32	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23		
160	16	106	64	106	4	1-4	10%	5-21	Trans & West Aco	95	12.00	1.20	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
120	16	106	64	106	4	1-4	10%	5-22	Transuse & Wms np	10	12.00	1.20	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
4	4	12	4	12	1	1-1	2%	5-21	Tricontinent	10	2.40	1.20	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
91	77	88	7	88	1	1-1	2%	5-21	Trident Com	44	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
156	96	104	6	104	1	1-1	2%	5-22	Truson Steel	11	1.50	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
288	162	162	11	162	1	1-1	2%	5-21	Twin Can Fox	10	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
38	28	162	11	162	1	1-1	2%	5-22	Twin Del Aco	10	6.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
6	6	28	11	162	1	1-1	2%	5-22	Twin City R Ry np	220	1.00	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
44	16	30	72	30	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	3.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
138	13	84	6	84	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	3.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
705	164	41	64	41	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	3.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
906	57	94	6	84	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	9	4.11	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
110	118	108	6	108	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
922	152	152	72	152	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
892	152	152	72	152	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
133	20	24	20	24	1	1-1	2%	5-21	Twin City Ry np	10	5.00	1.00	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
233	20	24	20	24	1	1-1	2%	5-21	Union Tank Car np	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
133	16	16	72	30	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Union Tank Car np	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
133	16	16	72	30	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Union Tank Car np	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
133	16	16	72	30	1	1-1	15%	5-21	Union Tank Car np	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
107	47	84	6	84	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
80	60	60	47	47	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
89	35	35	84	6	84	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23
394	21	51	25	35	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
677	50	50	35	35	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
173	73	39	108	112	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
101	116	116	84	116	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
304	104	304	104	304	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	121	121	121	121	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
71	50	67	46	74	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
494	21	56	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
32	32	22	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
564	564	564	564	564	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
172	72	44	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
704	55	70	70	70	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	50	68	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
36	20	74	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
71	50	67	46	74	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
494	21	56	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
32	32	22	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
564	564	564	564	564	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
172	72	44	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
704	55	70	70	70	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	50	68	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
36	20	74	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
71	50	67	46	74	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
494	21	56	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
32	32	22	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
564	564	564	564	564	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
172	72	44	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
704	55	70	70	70	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	50	68	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
36	20	74	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
71	50	67	46	74	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
494	21	56	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
32	32	22	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
564	564	564	564	564	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
172	72	44	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
704	55	70	70	70	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	50	68	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
36	20	74	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
71	50	67	46	74	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
494	21	56	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
32	32	22	36	36	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
564	564	564	564	564	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
172	72	44	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
704	55	70	70	70	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.60	4.00	1.00	21/23	
121	50	68	68	68	1	1-1	22%	5-21	United Air Lines	10	1.20	0.60	120%	0.6				

Saturday, June 1

United States Government Securities										
RECENT TREND (Federal Reserve Board)		Bonds Outstanding (in thousands of dollars)								
Maturity	Out- standing Date	Out- standing Total	Out- standing Price	Out- standing Rate	Out- standing Yield	Out- standing Rate	Out- standing Yield	Out- standing Rate	Out- standing Yield	Out- standing Rate
1938	Total	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	\$39,089,225,113	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Mar.	38,445,077,967	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Apr.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
May	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
June	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
July	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Aug.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Sept.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Oct.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Nov.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
Dec.	30,020,913	39,631,276,261	100	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.75
1940	Total	41,445,463,739	101,942,456,700	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	41,445,463,739	41,409,751,668	101.4	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mar.	41,445,463,739	42,386,353,180	101.8	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Apr.	41,445,463,739	42,545,013,238	101.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
May	41,445,463,739	42,657,771,537	101.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
June	41,445,463,739	42,807,765,635	101.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
July	41,445,463,739	43,105,570,235	100.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Aug.	41,445,463,739	43,405,570,235	100.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Sept.	41,445,463,739	43,705,570,235	100.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Oct.	41,445,463,739	44,005,570,235	100.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Nov.	41,445,463,739	44,305,570,235	100.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Dec.	41,445,463,739	44,605,570,235	99.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
1941	Total	41,445,463,739	45,005,570,235	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	41,445,463,739	45,389,478,210	100.8	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mar.	41,445,463,739	45,640,933,867	100.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Apr.	41,445,463,739	45,902,909,035	100.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
May	41,445,463,739	46,163,723,706	100.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
June	41,445,463,739	46,424,239,172,727	99.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
July	41,445,463,739	46,684,570,235	99.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Aug.	41,445,463,739	47,044,570,235	99.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Sept.	41,445,463,739	47,404,570,235	99.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Oct.	41,445,463,739	47,764,570,235	99.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Nov.	41,445,463,739	48,124,570,235	98.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Dec.	41,445,463,739	48,484,570,235	98.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
1942	Total	41,445,463,739	48,844,570,235	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	41,445,463,739	49,204,570,235	98.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mar.	41,445,463,739	49,564,570,235	98.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Apr.	41,445,463,739	49,924,570,235	98.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
May	41,445,463,739	50,284,570,235	97.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
June	41,445,463,739	50,644,570,235	97.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
July	41,445,463,739	51,004,570,235	97.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Aug.	41,445,463,739	51,364,570,235	97.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Sept.	41,445,463,739	51,724,570,235	97.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Oct.	41,445,463,739	52,084,570,235	96.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Nov.	41,445,463,739	52,444,570,235	96.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Dec.	41,445,463,739	52,804,570,235	96.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
1943	Total	41,445,463,739	53,164,570,235	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	41,445,463,739	53,524,570,235	96.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mar.	41,445,463,739	53,884,570,235	96.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Apr.	41,445,463,739	54,244,570,235	95.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
May	41,445,463,739	54,604,570,235	95.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
June	41,445,463,739	54,964,570,235	95.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
July	41,445,463,739	55,324,570,235	95.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Aug.	41,445,463,739	55,684,570,235	95.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Sept.	41,445,463,739	56,044,570,235	94.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Oct.	41,445,463,739	56,404,570,235	94.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Nov.	41,445,463,739	56,764,570,235	94.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Dec.	41,445,463,739	57,124,570,235	94.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
1944	Total	41,445,463,739	57,484,570,235	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Jan. 31	Interest Bearing:									
Feb.	41,445,463,739	57,844,570,235	94.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Mar.	41,445,463,739	58,204,570,235	93.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Apr.	41,445,463,739	58,564,570,235	93.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
May	41,445,463,739	58,924,570,235	93.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
June	41,445,463,739	59,284,570,235	93.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
July	41,445,463,739	59,644,570,235	93.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Aug.	41,445,463,739	59,004,570,235	92.9	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Sept.	41,445,463,739	59,364,570,235	92.7	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Oct.	41,445,463,739	59,724,570,235	92.5	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Nov.	41,445,463,739	60,084,570,235	92.3	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
Dec.	41,445,463,739	60,444,570,235	92.1	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00
1945	Total	41,445,463,739	60,804,570,235	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00	4.25	4.00

Bond Transactions — New York Stock Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 1

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS

Quotations after decimal point represents 32ds of a point.

TREASURY BONDS

	Sales	Net	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.		
1940 Range			In 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.		
High.								
Low.								
102.8	100.16	3½%	43-40	June	1	100.10	100.19	100.10
104.24	102.22	3½%	43-41	McCh.	47	103.50	103.27	103.27
105.17	103.05	3½%	41-		103.00	102.99	102.99	
106.94	105.18	3½%	40-		105.10	105.09	105.09	
110.1	107.18	3½%	45-43-		107.22	107.16	107.16	
110.21	108.3	3½%	46-44-		108.14	108.3	108.3	
115.6	111.21	4½	54-44-		111.30	111.21	111.24	
115.6	111.21	4½	54-44 reg.		111.21	111.21	111.21	
109.26	106.26	2½	47-45-		107.00	106.26	106.26	
115.1	111.20	3½	56-46-		108.12	108.12	108.12	
112.12	108.26	3½%	49-46-		109.40	108.26	108.26	
121.6	111.76	4½	52-47-		117.20	117.6	117.8	
109.19	105.24	2½	51-48-		106.40	105.24	105.26	
108.31	105.13	2½	48-		105.21	105.18	105.18	
104.24	101.14	2½	50-48-		105.16	101.16	101.16	
107.2	103.2	2½	53-49-		103.00	103.2	103.2	
108.30	104.16	2½	52-51-		105.12	103.8	103.13	
111.30	107.25	3½	55-51-		105.10	104.16	104.28	
104.23	101.7	2½	53-51-		101.14	101.8	101.14	
109.16	105.20	2½	60-55-		105.10	104.20	105	
108.12	103.24	2½	59-56-		104.3	103.26	103.27	
108.1	103.15	2½	63-58-		104	103.13	103.24	
108.21	103.16	2½	65-60-		104	103.16	103.25	

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE BONDS

105.15	103.15	16	3½	47-42-	9	103.31	103.24	103.26
108.21	105.20	20	3½	49-44-	105.19	105.19	105.19	

HOME OWNERS LOAN BONDS

104.25	103.2	2½	44-42-	9	103.8	103.2	103.2
108.12	105.4	3	52-44-	28	105.13	105.4	105.4
102.12	106.8	1½	47-45-	20	100.10	100.10	100.10

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

97½	89	3½	80 wi	393	91½	90	91½	+ 1
96½	88½	3½	1 wi	257	90	88½	90	+ 7½

CORPORATION BONDS

104½	103	ADAMS EXP 4½ 48	3	104	103	103	- 1
108½	103	Adams Exp 4½ 46 st	3	103	102½	102½	+ 2
57½	59½	Abbot & St 5½ 53	+ 1½	32	32	29½	29½
110	103	Alb G Se 5½ 53		109½	109½	109½	
87	88½	Alb & Sna 3½ 46	5½	68½	68½	68½	- 1½
60	50	Alb P Wrap 6½ 48	1	50	50	50	
83	70	Alleghany cv 5½ 44	25	72	70	70	- 2
75	60½	Alleghany cv 5½ 49	8	61½	60½	60½	- 1½
47½	26½	Alleghany cv 5½ 50	+ 4½	41	31	30½	+ 3½
107½	101½	Allegh Val 4½ 42	7	10	9½	9½	- 1½
104½	99½	Alleg Wd 4½ 50	3	99½	99½	99½	
98½	92	Allied Strat 4½ 51	29	94½	92	92	- 2½
111	106½	Aille Chalm cv 4½ 52	68	108	106½	107½	+ 1
68½	50	Am & For P 2030	42	51½	50½	51	- 1½
105½	100	Am I G Chem 5½ 49	92	102½	101½	101½	
105½	93	Am Int 5½ 49	7	93½	93	93	
109½	106½	Am T & T 5½ 43	92	104½	103½	103½	
110½	108½	Am T & T 5½ 45	92	104½	103½	103½	
107	101½	Am T & F cv 50	102	102	101½	101½	
109	96	Am W & E 75	66	97½	97½	97½	
107½	102	Anaconda Cop 4½ 50	15	102½	102½	102½	
41	28	Ang C Nitra deb 97	8	28	28	28	- 6
104½	95	Arm Del 57	42	50	49½	50	- 1½
104½	95	Arm Del 55	42	50	49½	50	- 1½
107½	104½	Arm & S 45	60	95½	95½	95½	
78	70	Art & T F 4½ 45 st	113	102½	101½	101½	
97½	91½	Art & T & F 4½ 95 st.	2	92½	92½	92½	
93½	92	Art & T & F 4½ 99	1	92½	92½	92½	
95	95	Art & T & F 45 60	5	95½	95½	95½	
105½	100	Art & T & S 4½ 48	42	100½	100	100	- 1½
110½	108	Art & T & S 4½ 48	3	108½	108½	108½	
109½	104	Art & T & S 4½ 52	23	105½	104	104	- 1½
77	72	Art Line 1½ 45	5½	66	65½	65½	- 5
70	55	Art Line 1½ 45	9	56	55	55	- 5
62	41	Art Line 4½ 64	5	41	41	41	- 1
41	28	Atl & Dan 1st 48	6	28½	28	28½	+ 1½
34½	25	Atl & Dan 2d 48	3	26	25	25	- 1
75½	62½	Atl & Gu & WI 58	10	64	64	64	- 1½
107½	102	Atl Refin 3½ 53	34	104½	103½	104½	
69½	55	B&O 1st mtg 48 st	33	57½	56½	57½	- 2½
28	15½	B&O 1st mtg 48 at reg	3	54½	54½	54½	
31½	18	B&O 95 at C	148	17½	16½	17½	- 3½
27½	15½	B&O 2000 at D	37	21½	19	20	- 1
28	15½	B&O 95 at F	96	18½	17½	17½	- 1½
15½	12½	B&O cv 60	143	105½	104½	105½	
70½	52	B&O Del 48	5	7½	7½	7½	
49½	32½	B&O W 50 st	56	36	35	35	- 1½
70	54	Bang & Aroo cn 45	5	54	54	54	- 1
72	55	Bang & Arv cv 51	2	56½	56	56½	- 1½
101	91	Bang & Aroo 58	1	91½	91½	91½	
117½	112	Bell T Pa 58 48	13	112½	112	112	- 1
135	128	Bell Pa 66 C	5	128	128	128	- 1
15½	12½	Bell Pa 66 D	146	105½	104½	105½	
106½	100	Beth St 3½ 58	3	100	100	100	
57	41½	Boston & Me 58 67	13	45½	45½	45½	
52½	36½	Boston & Me 58 67	88	45½	45½	45½	
56½	40	Bost & Me 48 61	23	49	48	49	+ 1
57	41½	Boston & Me 45 55	41	49½	48½	49	+ 1½
52½	37½	Boston & Me 58 51 st	41	45½	45½	45½	
20½	16½	Boston & Me 58 51 et	5	7½	7½	7½	
110½	105	Bkly Edis 3½ 46	13	105½	105½	105½	
103½	83½	Bkly Ma Tr 4½ 66	22	103½	103½	103½	
92½	82	Bkly Ma Tr 4½ 66 et	95	86½	85	86½	- 1½
92	82½	Bkly Ma Tr 4½ 66 et	2	86½	86½	86½	
115½	111	Bkly Gas 46 47	1	111½	111½	111½	
69½	55	Bkly Gas 45 55	15	80	79	79	- 1
97½	102	Bkly Gas 45 55 B	104	104	104	104	
109½	107	Buf Nias El 3½ 67	3	107½	107½	107½	
40½	25½	Buf R & P 57 st	46	28½	25½	28½	+ 1½
7	3	C Bar C & No 56 34	2	3½	3½	3½	- 1½
61	24	C Bar C & No 56 34	8	3½	3½	3½	- 1½
47	33	C Bush Term 55	9	34½	33½	34½	- 1½
61	47	Bush T Del 58	9	47½	47	47½	- 1½
106½	101	CAL ORE FW 48 66	34	101	100½	100½	- 1½
85	66	Can Son 56 62	11	66½	66	66½	- 1½
107	83½	Can Nat Ry 56 70	2	83½	83½	83½	
106½	79	Can Nat 56 69 July	30	84½	79	79	- 1
107½	77	Can Nat 56 69 Oct	23	84½	77½	76	- 1
105½	74	Can Nat Ry 45½ 55					

Bond Transactions—New York Stock Exchange—Continued

1940 Range.		Sales in 1000s.						1940 Range.		Sales in 1000s.						1940 Range.		Sales in 1000s.					
High.	Low.	in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.					
107%	101%	NY Steam 3 1/4s 63	8	102	101 1/2	+ 1/4	102%	94	Simmons cv 4s 52	2	95	94	94	+ 1/4	63%	48	Buen A 4 1/2s Aug 76	9	49%	49	49%	+ 1/4	
14%	5%	NY S & W gen 5s 40	*+	3	8%	- 8/4	100%	99	Skelly Oil 3s 50	18	100	100	100	-	66%	48	Buen A 4 1/2s Apr 76	17	50	48	50	+ 1/2	
30	9%	NY S & W rfg 5s 37	*+	5	19	- 18%	102%	102	Socorey-Vac 3s 64	12	102	102	102	-	67%	52	Buen A 4 1/2s 75	7	53	52	52	-	
111%	106%	Teal 3 1/4s 67	5	106%	106 1/2	+ 1/2	109%	104	Se Bell T&T 3 1/4s 61	10	105	104	105	+ 1/4	14%	8	Bulgaria 7s 67	11	9	8	9	+ 1	
92	78	NY Trap R 6s 46	2	78	78	- 2	105%	101	Se Bell T&T 3s 79	12	103	102	103	-	107	83%	CANADA 5s 52	176	89%	83	84	-	
112%	107%	Nina Falls 4s 46	*+	10	37	- 3/4	105%	105	Se Cal Gas 4 1/2s 61	10	105	104	105	-	107%	156	76%	76	76	-			
109	107%	N.L. & Pow 50s 55	12	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	107%	107	Sei Oil 4s 45	11	108	107	108	-	61%	61	Canada 3 1/2s 61	65	60	60	61	-	
104%	97%	Nisshaga Sh cr 5 1/4s 50	21	99	97 1/2	- 1/2	102%	97	Kraft 4 1/2s 40	20	99	98	99	+ 1/2	83%	59%	Canada 3s 65	26	65	59	61	-	
79	54%	Norfolk Sos 5s 51	*+	2	56	- 5/4	107%	104	Nat Gas 4 1/2s 51	5	105	104	104	-	59%	58%	Canada 3s 67	85	63	60	54	-	
17%	7%	Nort Sos 5s 61 ct.	*+	8	8%	- 8/4	50%	31	Pac 4 1/2s 81	133	33	31	33	-	96%	73%	Canada 2 1/2s 45	114	81	73	73	-	
18%	8%	Nort Sos 5s 61 A	*+	30	9%	- 9/4	50%	31	Pac 4 1/2s 69	81	31	31	31	-	100%	79%	Canada 2 1/2s 44	23	83	79	79	-	
125%	118%	Nort & W 4s 46	16	119	118 1/2	- 1/2	65%	54	Pac 4 1/2s 54	75	55	54	54	-	16	12%	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62	2	12	12	12	-	
108%	101%	Nor Am Co 4s 59	13	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2	65%	54	Pac 4 1/2s 55	124	32	31	32	-	104%	104	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 62 asd.	*+	3	10%	10%	-	
102%	101%	Nor Am Co 4s 54	35	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2	45%	34	Pac 4 1/2s 49	20	45	43	45	+ 1/2	51%	51	Chile Mtg Bk 6s 60 asd	5	113	112	112	-	
102%	102%	Nor Gas 6s 2047	115	49	47 1/2	- 1/2	53	35	Pac 4 1/2s 77	61	40	37	39	+ 1/4	11%	11%	Chile Mtg Bk 61 Jan	*+	3	11%	12%	-	
54%	40%	Nor Gas 5s 2047 C	25	44	43	- 1/4	79%	53	Rhyme 6s 56	26	61	61	63	+ 1/2	14%	11%	Chile Mtg Bk 61 Jan and	*+	3	11%	11%	-	
55%	40%	Nor Gas 5s 2047 D	10	43	41 1/2	- 1/4	91%	83	South Ry gen 5s 56	38	55	55	55	+ 2/4	17%	12%	Chile Mtg Bk 61 Feb	*+	1	12%	12%	-	
49	33%	Nor Gas 4 1/2s 2047	25	40%	39	- 2/4	61%	42	South Ry gen 5s 56	49	65	65	65	+ 1/2	14%	11%	Chile Mtg Bk 61 Feb asd.	*+	3	11%	11%	-	
70	59%	Nor Gas 4s 97	64	62	59%	- 1/2	61%	41	South Ry gen 5s 56	44	65	65	65	+ 1/2	34	15%	Colombia 6s 61 Jan	26	18	16	17	-	
43%	31%	Nor Gas 3s 2047	75	35	33	- 1/2	111%	85	SW Bk Tel 3 1/2s 68	2	108	109	109	-	108%	104	Colombia 6s 61 Oct	*+	24	17%	17%	-	
110%	105%	Nor Sta Pow 3 1/2s 67	70	106%	105 1/2	- 1/2	108%	108	Staley Mfg 4s 46	24	103%	102	103	-	20	20	Colombia Mt Bk 61 47	2	20	20	20	-	
8%	3%	O'DGDN & L CH 4s 48	*+	1	3%	- 3/4	105%	105	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	2	103%	103	103	-	52%	16	Copenhagen 5s 52	28	24	21	24	+ 1/2	
110%	104%	Ohio Ed 4s 67	28	105	105 1/2	+ 1/2	106%	101	Stand Oil N J 3s 61	116	102	101	102	+ 1	35%	33%	Copenhagen 4 1/2s 53	35	22	18	22	+ 1/2	
105%	105%	Ohio Ed 4s 65	14	103	101 1/2	- 1/2	106%	100	Stand Oil N J 3s 53	84	102	101	102	+ 1	49%	49%	Cordoba Pv 7s 42	1	70%	70%	70%	+ 1/2	
110%	101%	Ohio Ed 3 1/2s 72	5	104	103 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	Studebaker cv 6s 45	11	106	104	104	+ 1/4	21	13	Costa Rica 7s 51	99	99	99	99	-	
107%	107%	Ohio G & E 3 1/2s 66	5	104	103 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	T.B.R. ST L 4s 53	6	108	107	108	+ 1/2	104%	104	Danmark 5s 53	56	32	31	31	-	
108%	96%	Ohio Pow 5s 61	13	96	96	- 1/2	105%	104	T.B.R. ST L 4s 51	39	103%	102	103	+ 1/2	105%	104	Danmark 5s 55	62	32	31	31	-	
111%	108%	Ore, RR & Nav 4s 46	18	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	T.B.R. ST L 4s 50	116	102	101	102	+ 1	102%	102	Danmark 5s 62	68	68	68	68	-	
112%	113%	Ore Sh Line 5s 46	17	113	113 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	T.D.W. T A O 3 1/2s 52	108	105	105	105	-	62	62	Danmark 5s 64	70	70	70	70	-	
119	113%	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s 46	1	113	113 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	Tri Continent 5s 53	104	104	104	104	-	104%	104	DENMARK 6s 42	57	57	57	57	-	
107%	104%	Ore-Wash RR & Ns 61	54	104	104 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 62	16	108	108 1/2	108	+ 1/2	13%	9%	EL SALV 8s 48 cl.	55	32%	32%	32%	+ 3/4	
60%	53%	PAC COT 1st 5s 46	3	53	53	- 2	105%	105	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 60	1	109%	108	109	+ 1/2	13%	9%	ESTONIA Rep 7s 67	50	30	50	50	+ 5	
110%	105%	PAC G & E 3 1/2s 66	47	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	105	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 59	14	104	103	104	+ 1/2	13%	9%	FRANFORT 6 1/2s 53	1	91%	91%	91%	- 1/2	
112%	108%	PAC G & E 3 1/2s 61	69	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 58	1	108	107	108	+ 1/2	13%	105%	French 7s 49	110	109	110	110	+ 4/4	
113%	109%	PAC G & E 4 1/2s 64	9	106	104 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 57	115	110	110	110	-	13%	104%	GR C A BR 6s 60 Jul.	2	10	10	10	- 5/4	
112%	104%	PAC H & E 3 1/2s 62	72	100	99 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 56	115	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	GR Gov 5 1/2s 65	244	16	18	18	-	
105%	98%	PAC H & E 3 1/2s 60	6	94	93 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 55	115	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	GR Gov 5 1/2s 64 unst.	41	40	40	40	-	
107%	104%	PAC H & E 3 1/2s 59	3	103	103 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 54	109	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	GR Gov 5 1/2s 63 unst.	122	21	21	21	-	
110%	104%	PAC H & E 3 1/2s 58	41	104	103 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 53	109	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	GR Gov 5 1/2s 62 unst.	19	10	10	10	-	
110%	104%	Penn Fict 4s 48	72	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 52	108	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	Gt Con El P Jap 7s 44	76	76	76	76	-	
88%	82%	Penn Fict 4s 47	72	100	99 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 51	107	92	92	92	-	13%	90%	HAITI 6s 52	82	82	82	82	-	
112%	104%	Penn Fict & Co 4s 48	136	105	104 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 50	106	92	92	92	-	13%	111%	Hamburg St 6s 48	7	7	7	7	-	
104%	98%	Penn Fict & Co 4s 47	23	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 49	105	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	Hung Mun 7s 45	6	6	6	6	-	
107%	102%	Penn Marquette 5s 56	11	95	94 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 48	104	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	Hung Mun 7s 46	6	6	6	6	-	
71	51%	Penn Marquette 5s 56	11	95	94 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 47	103	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	INDIA (P) 5s 55	63	63	63	63	-	
62	45%	Penn Marquette 4 1/2s 56	1	48	47 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	UN EL MD 3 1/2s 46	102	92	92	92	-	13%	104%	INDIA (P) 5s 54	62	62	62	62	-	
111%	107%	Philips Dc 3 1/2s 52	79	108	107 1/2	- 1/2	105%	104	Walker (H) 4s 45	106	102	102	102	-	13%	104%	ITAL C CONS 7s 47 B	44	44	44	44	-	
104%	104%	Phil B & W 7s 77 C	5	106	106 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Walker Bros 4s 45	90	78	78	78	-	13%	104%	ITAL C P Utl 7s 52	41	34	32	32	-	
108%	104%	Phil B & W 8s 81 D	5	106	106 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Warren Bros 4s 45	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	JAPAN 5 1/2s 54	76	76	76	76	-	
105%	104%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 55	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 45	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	JAPAN 5 1/2s 53	76	76	76	76	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 54	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 44	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 52	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 53	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 43	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 51	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 52	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 42	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 50	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 51	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 41	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 49	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 50	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 40	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 48	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 49	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 39	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 47	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 48	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 38	55	30	30	30	-	13%	104%	MILAN CITY 5s 46	30	27	27	27	-	
102%	98%	Phil C & E 3 1/2s 47	25	102	102 1/2	+ 1/2	105%	104	Weston Bros 4s 37	55	30												

Recent Books

PUBLIC REGULATION OF COMPETITIVE PRACTICES IN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE

By Myron W. Watkins

This is the third edition of a book first published November, 1925, and revised and enlarged in a second edition issued in August, 1929. This study is concerned with the regulation of the methods by which trade patronage is solicited and strategic positions in the market are sought. The establishment and enforcement of certain social standards for the competitive conduct of business is a phase

of what is called anti-trust policy. Manifestly, anti-trust policy constitutes but a single, small segment of public economic policy. Yet in a certain sense it may be conceived as the keystone of the entire arch, for the distinctive feature of anti-trust policy is that it embodies the principles governing the relations of private enterprises to the market, and it is through market transactions, the purchase and sale of goods and services, that the modern economy functions.

There is much evidence in the currents of contemporary political controversy that the majority of the public still have faith

that the risks of a system of competitive private enterprise can be made tolerable without sacrifice of that degree of independence and responsibility which comports with common human dispositions. It is from this standpoint, at any rate, that the problem is here examined. (National Industrial Conference Board.)

AN OPEN BOOK

AN OPEN BOOK
Massachusetts has once again become one of the country's most popular locations for new manufacturing and industrial plants, according to this book summarizing an exhaustive six months' survey

by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission in collaboration with the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. The commission points out that in the period 1935-37 Massachusetts gained 303 new industrial plants, while the nation as a whole lost 1,123. This was the largest gain of any State east of the Rockies. Unofficial figures gathered since 1937, according to the commission, show that this trend to Massachusetts has continued.

The commission says that in the four most important factors influencing im-

Continued on Page 811

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange

For Week Ended Saturday, June 1

Stocks and bonds marked with a dagger are fully listed on the Curb Exchange; others are dealt in as unlisted issues.

Range 1940	Stock and Dividend	High. Low.	in Dollars.	Net	High. Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.
High. Low.	in Dollars.	High. Low.	in Dollars.	Net	High. Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.
22% 13 ACME WIRE (55e)	16% 16% 16% + 1% 50	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300	15% 15% 15% + 1% 2,300
7 4% Acre Sup B (20g)	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50	+ 5% 5% 5% + 1% 50
14% 18 Acre Soc (2%)	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100
34% 74 Cons Inv. (2%)	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300	+ 2 2 2 + 1 300
78% 62 Aln Gt Sol. (3e)	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150	+ 64 64 64 + 1% 150
108% 904 Aln Pow St pf (7)	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175	+ 92 91 91 + 1% 175
11% 8 Allied Prod (1)	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 50
12% 138 Aln Co Am (2e) xd.	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850	+ 153 141 152 + 1% 2,850
118% 108 Aln Co Am pf (6)	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300	+ 104% 109% 109% + 1% 300
18 16 Aln Goods (20e)	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600	+ 16% 16% 16% + 1% 600
11% 42 Aln Ind Ld (3e)	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350	+ 58 58 58 + 1% 350
1 1 Am Bev. (1)	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100	+ 1 1 + 1 100
49% 37 Am Book (4)	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200	+ 38 37 37 + 1 200
7% 4 Am Box Board	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1 100
20% 13 Am Cap pf (1/2k)	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500	+ 13 13 13 + 1 500
% Am Centrifugal	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 900
33% 24 Am CF&L A w/w (23k)	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100	+ 25 25 25 + 1% 100
11% 3 Am Am Cyan E (6)	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000	+ 32% 32% 32% + 1% 14,000
36 26 Am Cyan B (60)	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000
19% 84 Am Ex Lines (1e)	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 175
14% 92 Am Fork & H (70e)	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400	+ 11% 9% 9% + 1% 400
39% 25 Am Gas & El (1.60)	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000	+ 27% 26% 26% + 1% 3,000
4 25 Am Gen	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1% 200
31% 22 Am Gen \$2 pf (2)	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050	+ 24% 22% 22% + 1% 1,050
19% 12 Am Gt Nat Gas (80a)	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100
14% 13 Am Li & T (1.20)	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100	+ 12% 11% 11% + 1% 100
25% 13 Am Mfg (1/2e)	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500	+ 16% 14% 14% + 1% 500
10% 5 Am Republies	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400	+ 6% 5% 5% + 1% 4,400
6% 3 Am Seal-K (12e)	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 400
17 6 Am Superpower pf	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400	+ 7% 6% 6% + 1% 400
15 8 Apex Elec Mfg (1e)	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 9% 9% 9% + 1% 100
115 108 Appal El P pf (7)	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050	+ 110 108 109 + 1% 1,050
1% 14 Ark Nat Gas	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400
2% 12 Ark Nat Gas A	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 2,200
64% 64 Ark Met Wkn (30e)	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300
34% 4 Arkish O&P (40)	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300	+ 4% 4% 4% + 1% 300
1% 16 Asso G & El	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 400
1% 17 Asso T & T	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 50
1% 18 Atli Ost Fish	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 1,100
2% 21 Atli D F for war (20e)	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500	+ 2% 2% 2% + 1 500
1% 19 Atli Auto reg (1)	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 100
36 15 Brown Co pf (5)	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100	+ 10% 9% 9% + 1% 100
18% 14 Brown F&W (65e)	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200	+ 10% 10% 10% + 1% 200
2% 14 Brown F Dist	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 700
4% 15 Brown Rubber	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 1,000	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 1,000	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 1,000	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 1,000	+ 1% 1% 1% + 1 1,00			

Transactions on the New York Curb Exchange—Continued

Range 1940 High.	Low.	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	Range 1940 High.	Low.	Stock and Dividend in Dollars.	Net High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Sales.	1940 Range. High.	Low.	Sales in 1000s.	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.	Net
65	43	Royal Type (2e)	+ 46	45	46	+ 2	150	54	41	Woodley Pet (40)	+ 45	45	45	+ 2	200	100%	96	NASS & SUF 5s 45	5	96	96	96	- 2
15%	8	Rustl I&S (30e) xd	+ 104	9	10	+ 1	2,700	6%	3%	Wright Harg (40a)	+ 34	34	34	+ 1	5,600	112%	109	Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	6	110	109	109	- 1
2	%	Byer & Haynes	+ 34	34	34	+ 1	200									10%	101	Nat P&L 6s 2030 B	22	102	101	101	- 1
4%	24	ST REGIS PAP	+ 23	23	23	+ 1	8,200									11%	104	Pac Pow 5s 57	2	21	21	21	- 1
81%	48%	St. Regis Pap pf	+ 53	48	52	+ 2	450									11%	108	Nash Pow 5s 51	10	110	110	111	- 1
9%	4%	Salt Dome Oil	+ 5%	4%	5	+ 1	1,100									83	62	Nevada Gas 5s 56	5	73	72	73	+ 1
14	9	Schiff Co (1) xd	+ 10	10	10	+ 1	800									71%	51	N Eng GE 5s 50	22	54	51	53	+ 1
34	24	Seafar Mfg (14e)	+ 26	24	26	+ 2	1,100									71%	52	N Eng G&E 5s 48	4	53	52	52	-
9%	4%	Scullin Sti	+ 6	6	6	+ 1	500									71%	51	N Eng GE 5s 47	180	53	51	53	+ 1
1	1	Scullin Sti war	+ 5	5	5	+ 1	100									100%	93	N Eng Pow 5s 54	30	94	93	95	- 1
11%	3%	Sec Corp Gen	+ 8	8	8	+ 1	4,900									99%	94	N Eng Pow 5s 53	29	92	92	93	+ 1
8%	3%	Segal Lock & H.	+ 11	11	11	+ 1	300									100%	95	N Eng Pow 5s 52	10	105	105	105	- 1
11%	8%	Selberling Rub	+ 41	41	41	+ 1	700									100%	97	N Eng Pow 5s 51	3	87	86	86	- 1
11%	8%	Shoe Shoe (14e)	+ 85	81	85	+ 1	200									100%	95	N Eng Pow 5s 50	10	105	105	105	- 1
1%	%	Selected Indus	+ 1	1	1	+ 1	700									100%	97	N Eng Pow 5s 49	16	99	98	99	+ 1
60	37	Sel In (al ct) (51e)	+ 38	37	37	- 1	100									102%	100	N Eng Pow 5s 48	4	100	100	100	- 1
50%	32%	Selmer Ind (5%)	+ 37	35	37	+ 1	200									95%	91	NY Pen 4s 49	9	91	91	91	- 1
8%	3%	Sel-Dent (10e)	+ 42	37	42	+ 1	1,200									105%	102	NY Sc E&G 4s 80	7	103	102	103	+ 1
18%	10	Shaw W & F (90)	+ 104	10	10	+ 1	300									109	94	NY Am L&P 5s 56	21	105	104	105	+ 1
11%	5%	Sherwin-Wms Can	+ 53	53	53	+ 1	50									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 55	15	97	96	97	- 1
100	65	Sher-Wms (14e)	+ 63	65	63	+ 2	850									100%	93	NY Am L&P 5s 54	10	102	101	101	- 1
114%	106	Sher-Wms pf (5)	+ 108	107	107	+ 1	100									100%	95	NY Am L&P 5s 53	7	102	101	101	- 1
4%	1%	Simmons Har&Pt	+ 4	4	4	+ 1	4,800									100%	96	NY Eng Pow 5s 52	32	104	103	104	+ 1
1%	1%	Simplicity Pat	+ 1	1	1	+ 1	1,000									104%	93	OHIO POW 3s 68	12	105	104	105	+ 1
155	100	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 110	100	100	+ 1	300									104%	93	OHIO F 8 s 62	12	105	104	105	+ 1
2%	1%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 110	100	100	+ 1	300									104%	94	Ohio Gas 5s 55	3	101	100	100	- 1
5%	3%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 107	105	105	+ 1	100									105%	95	Ohio P & Wat 5s 48	105	105	105	105	- 1
104%	84%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									104%	97	Orl P S 6s 49 A	104	97	97	97	- 1
5%	3%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									102%	100	N Eng Pow 5s 48	21	105	104	105	+ 1
8%	3%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									95%	91	NY Pen 4s 49	9	91	91	91	- 1
10%	5%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									105%	102	NY Sc E&G 4s 80	7	103	102	103	+ 1
11%	5%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									109	94	NY Am L&P 5s 56	21	105	104	105	+ 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 55	15	97	96	97	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 54	10	102	101	101	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 53	5	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 52	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 51	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 50	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 49	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 48	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 47	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 46	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 45	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 44	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 43	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 42	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 41	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 40	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 39	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 38	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 37	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 36	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 35	1	101	100	100	- 1
100%	94%	Singer Ind (51e)	+ 104	102	102	+ 1	100									100%	94	NY Am L&P 5s 34	1	101	100	100	- 1

Government Power Program

Continued from Page 790

systems. The so-called "self-help" cooperatives whereby prospective consumers along the line provide unskilled labor and use their wages to buy electric equipment has also reduced cost to consumers.

REA claims that the long-span vertical construction of lines, adopted by its engineers, has given at least as good service under bad weather conditions as the

are tapering off with no new activity in sight owing to the abandonment of the general public works program which has received no new funds since the spend-lend bill of 1938.

The above aspects of the Federal power program indicate that government encroachment on the private utilities is not making fast headway. In an election year, moreover, the Administration is inclined to lie low as to the formulation of new



more expensive construction formerly used in rural lines.

Only three States—Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—are now without REA-financed power systems. Many of the loans continue to go into Georgia and Texas where the percentage of electrification in rural homes has been among the lowest.

Tennessee Valley Authority

With the completion of purchase of private utilities, the TVA has passed the stage of competition and litigation and becomes a geographically integrated power utility with a virtual monopoly in its broad area.

The program of building dams and installing generators is proceeding. Installed capacity at the six dams now completed totals 575,000 kilowatts of prime power. Plans call for installations up to 973,000 kw., including the properties purchased from Commonwealth & Southern, by about January, 1945.

Estimates of ultimate capacity without increasing power house facilities run upward of 1,750,000 kw. from the whole chain of dams. Whether or not all this capacity will be installed is not determined, but public power advocates want TVA given its maximum as fast as possible. Output was impaired last year by heavy drought.

Legislation has been advanced to require TVA to pay the States and subdivisions in its area for losses in tax revenue which they have incurred through government ownership.

Other Construction Projects

Work on Bonneville installations and transmission lines has continued in the oversupplied Northwestern area. The project received a setback on May 18 when voters rejected plans to create five public utility districts to tie into Bonneville. Under the law, 50 per cent of Bonneville's power must be reserved for public agencies till Jan. 1, 1941. Meanwhile sales to private companies can be only from the unreserved half.

Two twenty-year contracts, however, have been negotiated with the Aluminum Company of America, and steel foundry companies are said to be interested. It has been the hope of the sponsors that cheap power would attract heavy industries.

Operations of the PWA Power Division

tional or geographic relation to one another.

As a result of the incentives provided by the integration provisions of the act, the utility industry in the United States will, in private hands, gradually rearrange itself into compact regional operating systems rather than continue to consist of the present uneconomic and inefficient scattered empires, which, paradoxically, have Balkanized the physical operating facilities of the industry. Mobile and flexible administration of the other provisions of the act by the commission—together with the growing consciousness of public service on the part of an increasing number of progressive utility officials—should contribute substantially to the financial condition of public utility companies and enable them to meet, with an efficiency of operations not now attainable, the increasing demands of our economic system for adequate power at the lowest costs consistent with an attractive return to the investor.

Some months ago we began proceedings to bring about integration of all the major holding companies. Recently, one such company, United Gas Improvement Company, asked us tentatively to specify, in the proceedings affecting it, our views concerning the action which it must take in order to comply with Section 11. We issued an opinion in which we said we would do so. And we are willing to do likewise as to other companies. Of course, our views, thus expressed, will not be final; any company which disagrees with them, in whole or part, will have a full opportunity to present evidence and to be heard in opposition, before we make any final decision. And any such decision, if considered erroneous, can be appealed to the courts. Such expressions of our views will serve to narrow the areas of disagreement. The New York Times has described that move as "a constructive one on the part of the Commission" which "should go far *** in clarifying the issues" and "in establishing guideposts for the future"; and The Wall Street Journal commended it as helpfully cooperative governmental administration.

I am confident that, as result of the continued sensible administration of that act by the SEC, the utility industry, under private ownership and management, will be assured a promising future highly beneficial to its investors and to the nation.

Recent Books

POWER IN TRANSITION

By Ernest R. Abrams

This is the story to date of the huge government power program. It is a story that is so fantastic in some of its aspects as to be almost unbelievable. But the story is all based on the official record.

It is impossible for any one to understand why the government power program is turning out as it is without understanding the facts set forth in this book. Even then it is hard to believe the truth, which is that "The product of these [New Deal] policies and activities over the seventy-five months ended with May, 1939, has been the allocation of more than a billion and a quarter dollars in public funds to well over 1,450 separate undertakings. And when all of these projects have been completed at a cost of more than two and a half billions, exclusive of transmission facilities, close to nine million kilowatts of new electric generating capacity will have been added to the existing generating capacity of the nation—an increase of approximately 25 per cent." This by itself would not be fantastic, because before the depression the demand for electricity increased 10 per cent per year, and since the depression it has resumed an upward long-time trend at a lower rate of increase. The fantastic part of it is that this increase in capacity is

largely in sparsely settled regions, where it will be decades before demand can catch up with the additional supply. Many of the new projects, moreover, are to be used for irrigation; to put back into productivity lands which were going back to desert at a time when the Department of Agriculture is paying subsidies to farmers to reduce their output.

The book is valuable in reminding us that although the most fantastic parts of the power program have been instigated by the New Deal, there are some almost equally strange aspects that were instigated long prior to the New Deal. Such, for example, as the effort to improve navigation on the Missouri River, on which as much public money has been spent as has been spent in improving navigation on the Great Lakes, although traffic on the Missouri is less than 1 per cent of that on the Great Lakes. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$3.)

BUSINESS CYCLES AND FORECASTING

By Elmer C. Bratt

This revised edition of a book first published early in 1937 has grown from 501 to 814 pages. It has consequently become even more encyclopedic than ever. In addition to bringing factual material up to date, it pays considerably more attention to various theories of the business cycle. As in the first edition, there is a valuable chapter on the art of business forecasting. One thing that makes the author's work on that subject especially satisfactory is that it is critical, impartial and unbiased. (Business Publications Company, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, \$4.)

THE BACKGROUND AND ECONOMICS OF AMERICAN PAPERMAKING

By Louis Tilloston Stevenson

More books like this one are needed. Not only would the public acquire a better understanding of management's industrial problems, but this better understanding would undoubtedly make for better relations between industry and the public and government.

One of the most important facts about this book is that its author is a practical business man. Dr. Stevenson has been in the paper business in almost all its aspects. And combining this lifetime interest in paper with a Ph. D. in economics into a book on the economics of that industry has resulted in a scholarly and readable work, and one of considerable significance not only to those in the trade but also to careful investors and the general public interested in what makes our economic machine go.

Dr. Stevenson traces the growth of paper and the paper-making process and the phenomenal increase in the use of paper. He describes clearly the peculiar characteristics of the industry, including the exhaustion of wood supplies and the constant moving of plants to new sources of supply, the large investment in plant and equipment, the peculiar cost behavior in the industry, etc. As to costs, the author states: "Paper manufacturing is subject to the law of decreasing costs as a manufacturing industry, but as an industry engaged in obtaining natural resource products, it is subject to the law of increasing costs. *** these tendencies are constantly at work and the resultant is a definite limit to the size of any one producing unit. This seems to be about 500 to 750 tons a day for the four major divisions—board, wrapping, news and book, at the present time."

Despite the uncertainties of the times, the author feels that the great strides made by the paper industry will continue, and that a general European war will accentuate the American paper industry's dominant position in the world paper trade. (Harper and Brothers, \$3.)

Banking Statistics—Brokers' Loans—Gold Reserves

Statement of the Federal Reserve Banks

	(Thousands)			N. Y. Federal Res. Bank		
	Combined Federal Res.	Banks		May 29,	May 22,	May 31,
	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 31, 1939.	1940.	1940.	1939.
ASSETS						
Gold certificates on hand and due from United States Treasury	\$16,935,473	\$16,841,976	\$13,317,722	\$8,438,853	\$8,411,417	\$6,413,056
Redemption fund—Federal Reserve notes	9,021	7,737	8,547	944	944	1,702
Other cash	359,026	374,374	346,667	102,456	111,986	86,069
Total reserves	\$17,303,520	\$17,224,067	\$13,672,936	\$8,542,253	\$8,524,347	\$6,500,827
Bills discounted:						
Secured by United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	1,760	1,093	2,084	722	235	805
Other bills discounted	1,303	1,234	1,974	183	204	296
Total bills discounted	\$3,063	\$2,327	\$4,058	\$905	\$439	\$1,101
Bills bought in open market						
Industrial advances	9,161	9,232	12,487	2,028	2,028	2,886
U. S. Govt. securities, direct and guaranteed:						
Bonds	1,346,995	1,346,995	911,090	404,247	404,247	256,538
Notes	1,130,125	1,130,125	1,176,109	339,160	339,160	311,160
Bills			476,816			134,259
Total United States Government securities, direct and guaranteed	\$2,477,120	\$2,477,120	\$2,564,015	\$743,407	\$743,407	\$721,957
Total bills and securities	\$2,489,344	\$2,488,679	\$2,581,121	\$746,340	\$745,874	\$726,162
Due from foreign banks	47	47	161	17	17	61
Federal Reserve notes of other banks	19,262	21,377	19,494	1,526	1,612	3,029
Uncollected items	637,292	664,147	551,229	158,427	161,663	133,055
Bank premises	41,555	41,585	42,464	9,839	9,839	8,959
Other assets	63,561	62,465	54,138	18,397	18,037	15,656
Total assets	\$20,554,581	\$20,502,397	\$16,921,543	\$9,476,799	\$9,461,389	\$7,387,749
LIABILITIES						
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	\$5,038,386	\$4,984,611	\$4,476,764	\$1,335,121	\$1,313,809	\$1,113,653
Deposits:						
Member bank—Reserve account	13,215,148	13,222,502	10,029,054	7,191,608	7,213,805	5,490,520
United States Treasurer—General account	377,749	370,008	920,325	105,373	117,858	208,379
Foreign bank	440,086	449,854	284,806	154,606	156,592	101,326
Other deposits	509,464	434,761	301,130	421,358	389,749	222,131
Total deposits	\$14,542,447	\$14,527,125	\$11,535,315	\$7,872,945	\$7,878,004	\$6,022,356
Deferred availability items	615,189	632,653	559,681	144,887	145,871	130,874
Other liabilities, including accrued dividends	5,181	4,728	5,325	1,488	1,403	1,850
Total liabilities	\$20,201,203	\$20,149,117	\$16,577,085	\$9,354,441	\$9,339,087	\$7,268,733
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS						
Capital paid in	\$136,151	\$136,127	\$134,945	\$51,039	\$51,045	\$50,854
Surplus (Section 7)	151,720	151,720	149,152	53,326	53,326	52,463
Surplus (Section 13b)	26,839	26,839	27,264	7,109	7,109	7,457
Other capital accounts	38,668	38,594	33,087	10,884	10,822	8,242
Total liabilities and capital accounts	\$20,554,581	\$20,502,397	\$16,921,543	\$9,476,799	\$9,461,389	\$7,387,749
Ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined	88.4%	88.3%	86.4%	92.8%	92.7%	91.1%
Commitments to make industrial advances	\$8,852	\$8,883	\$11,530	\$831	\$839	\$2,258

Statement of Member Banks

(Principal resources and liabilities of reporting member banks in 101 leading cities; millions of dollars)

	All Reporting		Chicago		New York City	
	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.	May 29, 1940.	May 22, 1940.
LOANS						
Business	4,367	4,394	3,822	412	411	351
Open market	322	327	308	19	19	18
Stock Market:						
Brokers	478	544	721	27	33	40
Other	481	474	539	65	64	68
Total	959	1,018	1,260	92	97	108
Real estate	1,180	1,193	1,156	17	17	13
Banks	46	44	59	.	.	39
Other	1,592	1,586	1,521	46	46	48
Total loans	8,475	8,562	8,126	586	590	538
INVESTMENTS						
Treasury bills	627	673	333	221	261	125
Treasury notes	1,926	1,918	2,053	159	212	969
U. S. bonds	6,528	6,513	5,851	713	631	2,564
Govt. guaranteed	2,399	2,389	2,055	135	137	1,275
Other securities	3,569	3,488	3,262	366	338	1,322
Total invest.	15,049	14,992	13,554	1,594	1,635	4,617
Total loans and investments	23,524	23,544	21,680	2,180	2,225	1,981
Res. with F. R. Bk.	11,203	11,196	8,449	1,149	1,119	884
Cash in vault	488	485	427	39	37	29
Bal. with dom. banks	3,263	3,269	2,702	308	282	272
Other assets, net	47	47	50	53	376	362
Demand deposits adj.	20,287	20,201	16,963	1,919	1,893	1,649
Time deposits	5,312	5,312	5,235	503	504	484
Gov't deposits	581	577	559	84	80	60
Interbank deposits:						
Domestic banks	8,431	8,486	6,675	939	952	730
Foreign banks	707	692	635	8	7	14
Borrowings	1	1	3	.	.	.
Other liabilities	.	.	16	16	14	293
Capital account	.	.	254	265	1,496	1,502
Officially designated "Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans."						

DEBITS TO INDIVIDUAL ACCOUNTS BY BANKS IN REPORTING CENTERS WEEKLY

(Millions of dollars. Data for New York City and 140 Other Leading Centers available since 1919)

	Week Ended	13 Weeks Ended
	May 29.	May 31.
Federal Reserve District:		
Boston	463	366
New York	3,885	2,988
Philadelphia	499	498
Cleveland	584	420
Richmond	304	229
Atlanta	229	200
Chicago	1,272	1,003
St. Louis	357	322
Minneapolis	155	128
Kansas City	250	347
Dallas	197	158
San Francisco	641	528
Total 274 reporting centers	8,825	7,059
New York City	3,609	2,756
140 other leading centers	4,552	3,761
133 other centers	664	542
MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK WEEKLY		
Prime	Com. Paper.	Acceptances.
Time Loans	Daily	Daily
4-6 Months	Daily	Daily
1940.	High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av.	High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av.
May 25.	1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4	1.00 1/4 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 1.	1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4	1.00 1/4 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4

Call Loans—60-90 Days
Daily
High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av. High. Low. Av.
May 25. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 1. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 5. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 8. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 11. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 14. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 17. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 20. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 23. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 26. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 29. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
June 30. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 3. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 6. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 9. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 12. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 15. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 18. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 21. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 24. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 27. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 30. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
July 31. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 3. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 6. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 9. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 12. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 15. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 18. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 21. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 24. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 27. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 30. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1/4 1/4
Aug. 31. 1 1 1.00 1/4 1/4 1.25 1/4 1/4 1.50 1/4 1

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OPEN MARKET FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES

These quotations are for bankers, brokers and dealers and are accepted for publication as actual markets. The number at the left of a quotation identifies it with the name of the firm in the index making the market. Prices are as of close of business on Monday.

Industrial Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Mills	1 1/2	2	Gracon & Knight	3 1/4	5 1/2
American Arch	25 1/2	30	Graton & Knight 7% pf	40	45
Am Cable & Radio	1 1/2	2 1/2	Great Lakes S S	32	34 1/2
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	10 1/2	11 1/2	Great Northern Paper	37	40
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	10 1/2	11 1/2	Harrisburg Steel	84	96
Am Cyanamid 5% cv pf	10 1/2	11 1/2	Hearst Consol Pub pf	45	54
Am Dist 5% cum pf	25	34	Interstate Bak	1	1 1/2
Amer Enka	38 1/2	41 1/2	Interstate Bak pf	19	22
American Hardware	17 1/2	19	Jonas & Naumburg	1 1/2	2 1/2
American Maize	17 1/2	20 1/2	Kidder Peabody	6 1/2	7 1/2
American Mfg pf	62 1/2	71	Landers Frary & Clark	20 1/2	24 1/2
Argo Oil	3 1/2	4	Lawrence Portland Cen	10	12 1/2
Arlington Mills	10 1/2	21 1/2	Long-Bell Lum conv pf	45	48 1/2
Armstrong Rubber	38	43 1/2	Mallory (P R) & Co.	10 1/2	11 1/2
Art Metal Construction	10	12 1/2	Marlin Rockwell	42	44 1/2
Autocar Co	5 1/2	6 1/2	Merck & Co	60	63
Botany Worsted M A	1 1/2	2 1/2	Merck & Co 6% pf	116	125
Botany Worsted \$1.25 pf	2 1/2	3 1/2	Merck & Co Elec pf	44 1/2	48
Brown & Sharpe Mfg Co 156	18 1/2	20 1/2	Emp & Bay State Tel	43	50
Buckeye Steel Cast	1 1/2	1 1/2	Franklin Tel & Tel	21	22
Chillicothe Co	25	34	Inter Ocean Tel & Tel	25	26
City & Suburban Homes	5 1/2	6 1/2	Interstate Nat Gas	20	23
Coca-Cola Bottling N Y	64	69	Jersey Central P & Lt	1	1
Columbia Baking	8 1/2	10 1/2	Kings Co Lighting 7% pf	96 1/2	98 1/2
Columbia Bak \$1 cum pf	18	21	Long Island Lig 7% pf A	25	28 1/2
Com Am Corp Sh 6% pf wv	94	98	Mass P & L Assoc pf	28	30 1/2
Ohio Match	9	10 1/2	Mass Util Assoc conv pf	28	29 1/2
Pan American Match	11 1/2	13	Miss P & L pf	70 1/2	73
Pepsi-Cola Co	22 1/2	24 1/2	Mo Kan Pipe Line	3 1/2	4 1/2
Petrol Heat & Power	2	3	Mountain States Pwr pf	38 1/2	41
Pilgrim Explor	1 1/2	2 1/2	Mountain St Tel pf	12 1/2	13 1/2
Polaroid Corp	25	28	New Eng P & L in 2% pf	20	24
Pollak Corp	12 1/2	14	New Eng P S in 2% pf	50 1/2	56
Postel Tel System	45	48	New Orleans Pub Serv	18	20 1/2
Remington Arms	3 1/2	4 1/2	New Orleans Pwr Serv pf	95	97 1/2
Safety Car H & L	37	40	N Y P & Lt 26 pf	99	101 1/2
Savannah Sugar	26	30	N Y P & Lt 36 pf	104	106 1/2
Scovill Mfg Co	25 1/2	27 1/2	Pitts F W & C pf (Pa)	16 1/2	17 1/2
Singer Mfg	16 1/2	18 1/2	Pitts Y &n Ahs pf (Pa)	16 1/2	17 1/2
Standard Rayon	3	5	Rena Sora (D & H)	7	7 1/2
Standard Screw	33	37 1/2	Rena Sora (N Y Cent)	6	7
Stanley Works	36 1/2	38 1/2	National Union Fire	11 1/2	12 1/2
Stromberg Carlson Tel	25	34	New Amsterdam Casualty	12 1/2	13 1/2
Sylvania Ind	16	17 1/2	New Brunswick	38	43
Tampax, Inc	3 1/2	4 1/2	New Hampshire	12 1/2	14
Taylor Wharton Ir & St	5 1/2	6 1/2	North River	20	21 1/2
Tex Products	2 1/2	3 1/2	Northern Standard Ins	2	3
Thompson Aut Arms Corp	12 1/2	13 1/2	Northern National	110	118
Time, Inc	122	125	Old Lime Life	10	11 1/2
Tokheim O Tank & Pump	11	12 1/2	Phoenix Ins	7 1/2	73 1/2
Trico Products	28	31 1/2	Preferred Accident Ins	11 1/2	13 1/2
Triumph Explosives	3 1/2	4 1/2	Provident Wash	25	27 1/2
United Artists Theatre	7 1/2	8 1/2	Reinsurance Corp	54	7
United Dye Works	17	20	Republic Ins	23 1/2	24 1/2
United Piece Dye Wks pf	17	20	Revere (Paul)	51	53
Veeder Root	49 1/2	51 1/2	Fire Assm	80	84
Welch Grape Juice	18 1/2	20 1/2	Firemen's Fund	7 1/2	8 1/2
West Indies Sugar	5 1/2	6 1/2	Firemen's Newark	7 1/2	8 1/2
West Mich Steel	7 1/2	8 1/2	Franklin	26	28 1/2
Western Dairies cum pf	26	31	General Reinsurance	34 1/2	36 1/2
Wirekire Spencer Stl	4	5	Georgia Home	23 1/2	26
Wilcox & Gibbs	7	8 1/2	Gibraltar F & M	18	20 1/2
Worcester Salt	40	42	Glens Falls	34 1/2	36 1/2
York Ice Machinery	1 1/2	2 1/2	Globe & Republic	7	8
York Ice Machinery pf	18	22 1/2	Globe & Rutgers	11	15
Good Humor	4 1/2	5 1/2	Great American	21 1/2	23 1/2

Bank Stocks

Boston:	
First National	39
Merchants National	375
National Rockland	60
National Shawmut	20 1/2
Second National	135
State Street Trust	300
U S Trust	9
U S Trust pf	13
Webster & Atlas	41

Chicago:	
Am National Bank Tr.	185
Cont II Bl & Tr.	69 1/2
First National	192
Harris Trust & Sav.	280
Northern Trust	460

Milwaukee:	
55 Marine Nat Exc Bank	40
65 Marshall & Ilsley Bank	20

New Haven:	
First Nat H & T	40
N Hav N B N A	68
Second Nat Bank	73
U & N H Tr Co	110

New York City:	
Bank of Manhattan Co	13 1/2
Bank of Yorktown	42
Bank of N Y Trust	320
Bankers Trust	45 1/2
Bronx Trust	18
Brooklyn Trust	68
Central Hanover B & T	76
Chase National	77 1/2
Chemical Bank & Trust	39 1/2
Commercial National	162
Continental Trust	10 1/2
Corn Exchange Bk Tr	41 1/2
Empire Trust Co.	8 1/2
Fifth Avenue National	1660
Fifth Avenue National	660
Fulton Trust	205
Guaranty Trust	238
Ivy Trust	94 1/2
Kings County Trust	1500
Lawyers Trust	27 1/2
Manufacturers	23 1/2
Manufacturers cum pf	50
Merchants National	110
National City	18
National Safety	10
New York Trust	88
Penn Exchange	9 1/2
Public National	24 1/2
Sterling National	23
Title Guarantee	1 1/2
Trust Co	11
Underwriters Trust	80
United States Trust	1470

San Francisco:

Bank of America N T S. 31 33

KEY AND INDEX

The number at the left of the firm name identifies it with the corresponding number in the listings.

OW—Offerings Wanted. BW—Bids Wanted.

65—Loewi & Co., 225 E. Mason St., Milwaukee, Ph. Daly 5392.
See Above.

Public Utility Stocks

Key.	Bid.	Offer.	Key.	Bid.	Offer.
Alabama Power pf	92	94 1/2	Pac Pwr & Lt pf	74	76 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J	80	90	Panhandle P & L	28 1/2	31 1/2
Am Dist Tel of N J pf	110 1/2	113 1/2	Peninsular Tel & Tel	27	30 1/2
Arkansas Power & Li pf	86 1/2	89	Peninsular Tel & Tel pf A	25	32
Atlantic City Elec pf	120	123	Penn Edison pf	58 1/2	60 1/2
Bell Tel of Canada	90	100	Penn Pwr & Lt pf	103 1/2	106 1/2
Bell Tel of Pa pf	114	116	Pitt Co conv pf	66 1/2	69 1/2
Birmingham Elec 7% pf	75 1/2	76 1/2	Plainfield Util Water	84	91
Birmingham Gas & Pw pf	38	40 1/2	Queensboro G & E 6% pf	92	94 1/2
Carnegie Consol Pub pf	100	102	Rochester G & E 6% pf	95	98 1/2
Carolina Power & Lt pf	97 1/2	100	Rochester Tel & Tel 1st pf	110	112
Central Maine Pw pf	30 1/2	33	South & Atlantic Tel	16	18
Central Me Pw 7% pf	96	98 1/2	So Ind & E 4.8% pf	94	97
Central Pwr & Lt pf	99 1/2	102	So New England Tel	140 1/2	145
Consol E & G pf	6	8	Telco Power & Lt pf	95 1/2	101
Cuban Tel & Elec pf	100	102	Utah Power & Lt pf	92 1/2	95 1/2
Cuban Tel & Elec pf	100	102	West Texas Util pf	91 1/2	94 1/2
Dalton Power & Lt pf	21	22	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Eliz'town Con G	210	218	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Eliz'town Con G	210	218	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Emp & Bay State Tel	43	45	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Franklin Tel & Tel	21	22	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Inter Ocean Tel & Tel	25	26	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Interstate Nat Gas	20	23	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Jersey Central P & Lt	1	1	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Kings Co Lighting 7% pf	78	81	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Long Island Lig 7% pf A	25	28 1/2	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Mass P & L Assoc pf	28	30 1/2	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Mass P & L pf	70 1/2	73	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Miss P & L pf	70 1/2	73	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Mo Kan Pipe Line	3 1/2	4 1/2	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Mountain States Pwr pf	38 1/2	41	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
Mountain St Tel pf	12 1/2	13 1/2	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
New Eng P & L in 2% pf	50 1/2	56	Wisconsin	93 1/2	96 1/2
New Eng P S in 7% pf					

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**EXTRA
Flavor**

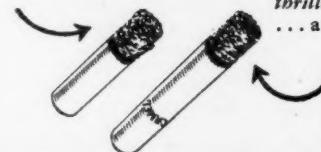


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